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An abſtract of the act 18° Geo. III. cap. 53. for the more eaſy and better recruiting of his Majeſty's land-forces and marines [19. 61.].

Preamble. FOR recruiting his Majeſty's land-forces and marines, it is neceſſary that a new ſupply of men be forthwith raiſed within G. Britain, by common conſent and grant in parliament.

1. A ſpeedy and effectual levy of able-bodied men, to ſerve as ſoldiers, ſhall be forthwith made throughout the ſeveral counties, pariſhes, &c. of G. Britain.

2. The juſtices of the peace, commiſſioners of the land-tax, and magiſtrates of corporations and boroughs, ſhall be commiſſioners for putting this act in execution; and they ſhall take care that his Majeſty's ſervice in making ſuch levies be not neglected.

3. The high ſheriff of every county, or his deputy, immediately upon receiving notice for that purpoſe from the ſecretary at war, ſhall ſend precepts to the bailiffs, &c. to ſummon the juſtices and commiſſioners aforeſaid, to attend at the uſual place of meeting in every diviſion, on a certain day, (of which notice ſhall be ſent to the war-office and the admiralty); and the commiſſioners ſhall appoint the times and places of their ſucceeding meetings, and iſſue precepts for that purpoſe to the high conſtables, &c. and give notice thereof to

ſuch military officers as ſhall attend this ſervice.

4. All reaſonable expences incurred by any ſheriff in the execution of this act, ſhall be allowed in his accounts in exchequer.

5. Every perſon who ſhall, on or before May 1. 1779, voluntarily enter himſelf into his Majeſty's ſervice before the ſaid commiſſioners, ſhall, by warrant of any three or more of them, receive three pounds out of the land-tax; and the commiſſioners ſhall forthwith cauſe ſuch volunteers to be delivered over to the military officer appointed to receive them, and ſhall cauſe an entry to be made of their names, &c. duplicates of which ſhall be ſent to the war-office.

6. The pay of every ſuch volunteer ſhall commence from the time he ſo enters; and after he ſhall have ſerved three years, he ſhall be at liberty to demand his diſcharge, (unleſs the nation ſhall be then engaged in a war, in which caſe he ſhall remain in the ſervice during the continuance of war); and ſuch diſcharge ſhall be granted to him gratis, under the hand of the colonel, or commanding officer, on pain of ſuffering the penalties inflicted for diſobedience of orders.

7. The warrants for ſuch bounty-money ſhall be paid without any deduction; and the collectors of the land-tax, &c. ſhall attend the meetings of the commiſſioners, and pay the bounty.

8. Of every 3l. ſo paid out of the land-tax, 40s. ſhall be repaid into the exchequer by the paymaſter of the forces.

9. The commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, are authoriſed to raiſe and levy, and to cauſe to be raiſed and levied, within their ſeveral juriſdictions, —"all able-bodied idle and diſorderly perſons, who cannot, upon examination, prove themſelves to exerciſe and induſtriouſly follow ſome lawful trade or employment, or to have ſome ſubſtance ſufficient for their ſupport and maintenance, to ſerve his Majeſty as ſoldiers;" —and to require and command all pariſh and town officers to be aiding to them, in the performance of this ſervice; for which purpoſe they are to meet in their reſpective ſubdiviſions, and to iſſue general ſearch-warrants for bringing before them, at their ſecond ſubdiviſion-meeting, all perſons within the deſcription of this act; and they ſhall afterwards meet at ſuch times and places as they ſhall think fit.

10. The commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, are authoriſed to raiſe and levy, and to cauſe to be raiſed and levied, to ſerve his Majeſty as a ſoldier, —"any fit and able perſon who ſhall be convicted of running goods to the value not exceeding forty pounds, in lieu of any puniſhment or penalty to which ſuch perſon may be liable by any law now in force for preventing the running of goods; or any fit or able perſon who ſhall be taken in the act of running goods, and be thereof convicted before one or more of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county or place where the offence was committed."

11. If the ſecond ſubdiviſion-meeting be at too diſtant a time, the commiſſioners may adjourn to a previous day.

12. After ſuch ſecond meeting, pariſh-officers may ſearch for and ſecure ſuch perſons as come within the deſcription of this act, and convey them before a juſtice; who may commit them to the gaol, houſe of correction, or other proper place of ſecurity of the county, &c.; the keeper of which ſhall receive ſixpence a-day each while they continue with him; and he ſhall convey them before the commiſſioners at their next meeting.

13. The commiſſioners ſhall ſtrictly examine the perſons ſo brought before them; and, if found proper for the ſervice, ſhall deliver them over to the military officers appointed to receive them; who ſhall give receipts for them.

14. The officers who receive ſuch men, ſhall pay to the commiſſioners clerk, —for the uſe of the pariſh-officers employed in raiſing the men, for their pains, twenty ſhillings each man ſo raiſed; —and for the uſe of the churchwardens, &c. for the benefit of the pariſh or townſhip, for every man ſo raiſed who ſhall have a wife or family, a ſum not exceeding forty nor leſs than ten ſhillings, the ſum to be ſettled by the commiſſioners; —for both which ſums the clerk ſhall give receipts; —and ſhall likewiſe pay to the pariſh-officers ſixpence a-day each man for the time they ſhall have kept him; —the ſaid allowance of 20s. and of 6d. in caſe of diſpute, to be aſcertained and diſtributed by direction of the commiſſioners.

15. Out of the 20s. before mentioned the

the commiſſioners may allot 2 s. to the high conſtables.

16. No perſon ſhall be inliſted by virtue of this act who is not an able-bodied man, free from ruptures, or other diſtemper or bodily weakneſs or infirmity which may render him unfit to perform the duty of a ſoldier, or who is under the age of ſeventeen or above the age of forty-five years, or who is under the ſize of five feet four inches without ſhoes.

17. Pariſh-officers ſhall not be intitled to any conſideration for perſons who ſhall be judged by the commiſſioners not to be within the deſcription of this act; military officers who reject any perſon paſſed by the commiſſioners ſhall pay to the pariſh-officers ſixpence a-day for the time they ſhall have kept him; the objections ſhall be ſpecified by the officer, and ſhall be inquired into by the commiſſioners, and they ſhall proceed accordingly; and every officer who ſhall refuſe or diſcharge a man ſo delivered to him, ſhall tranſmit his reaſons for ſuch refuſal to the ſecretary at war.

18. The inhabitants of every pariſh and townſhip ſhall be aſſiſting in the furtherance of this ſervice.

19. Any perſon who ſhall diſcover any perſon anſwering to the above deſcription, ſo that he ſhall be inliſted, ſhall receive from the officer ten ſhillings out of the twenty ſhillings which he is directed to pay to the pariſh-officers.

20. The commiſſioners ſhall, at their firſt general meetings, and at ſubdiviſion-meetings, appoint clerks; who ſhall receive, from the officer who receives the men, two ſhillings for every man ſo inliſted.

21. The commiſſioners ſhall cauſe the ſecond and ſixth ſections of the Articles of War, againſt mutiny and deſertion, to be read to the new-raiſed men, in their preſence; and ſhall cauſe an entry to be made of the names of the men, the places of their laſt abode if they can be known, the time when they were delivered to the officer, and the name of the officer who received them; of which a copy, atteſted by three or more of the commiſſioners, ſhall, within forty days, be tranſmitted to the admiralty or the war-office, under a penalty of 10 l. to be paid by the clerk for every neglect, one moiety to the king, the other to the perſon who ſhall inform, or ſue for the ſame before the courts at Weſtminſter, or the court of ſeſſion in Scotland. The ſoldiers pay ſhall commence from the time of their being ſecured; and after the reading of the ſaid Articles of War, they ſhall be ſubject to martial law.

22. The commiſſioners preſent at the delivering over any recruit, or the major part of them, may, upon demand made by or on behalf of ſuch man, ſignified to their clerk within four days after the meeting, and by him notified to each of the commiſſioners who were at the meeting, appoint a further meeting, to be holden within ſix days after making the demand, unleſs the party appealing ſhall require a further reaſonable time; and if they ſhall find, that ſuch man was not, when delivered over, within the deſcription of this act, they ſhall certify the ſame to the ſecretary at war; who, on receipt of ſuch certificate, ſhall cauſe the man to be diſcharged; and the recruiting-officer ſhall pay to the man one ſhilling for each day he ſhall have been detained, to be allowed to the officer out of the recruiting-fund, over and above ſuch ſubſiſtence as he may have received; and the commiſſioners clerk ſhall repay to the officer the ſums received from him, and give him back his receipts in exchange for a copy of the man's diſcharge.

23. No perſon ſhall be inliſted till the ſums payable by the officer be paid.

24. The officers may ſecure impreſſed men in ſome ſecure houſe, to be provided by the juſtices, or in the common gaol, or correction houſe; the keepers of which ſhall be allowed the mens ſubſiſtence-money; and the civil officers ſhall be aiding in ſecuring the men, and ſhall be allowed for their trouble as the commiſſioners ſhall appoint the officers to pay.

25. The commiſſioners may levy a fine not exceeding 10 l. on a gaoler, &c. who ſuffers an impreſſed man to eſcape, or on pariſh officers for neglect of duty.

26. Perſons obſtructing the execution of this act, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit any ſum not exceeding 10 l. to the informer, to be determined by any two juſtices of peace of the place, which may be levied by diſtreſs.

27. No perſon who has a vote in the election of a member of parliament ſhall be liable to be ſo inliſted.

28. No military officer, other than in the militia, ſhall execute any power given by this act to commiſſioners.

29. Actions for any thing done in execution of this act, muſt be commenced

within ſix months after the offence committed; the defendant may plead the general iſſue, Not guilty; and ſhall recover treble coſts, if the plaintiff become nonſuit, or ſuffer a diſcontinuance, or if a verdict paſs againſt him.

30. No ſoldier, or marine, duly liſted, ſhall be diſcharged, without a certificate from his colonel, or the field-officer commanding the regiment, in which the cauſe of the diſcharge ſhall be expreſſed; and a copy of the diſcharge ſhall be forthwith ſent to the war-office or admiralty reſpectively; and any officer preſuming to diſcharge in any other manner ſhall be caſhiered.

31. Every impreſſed man, after he ſhall have continued in the ſervice five years, ſhall be at liberty to demand his diſcharge, from the colonel, or the officer commanding the regiment or company, unleſs the nation ſhall be then engaged in a war, in which caſe he ſhall remain during the continuance of war; and ſuch diſcharge ſhall be given him gratis under the hand of ſuch colonel or officer.

32. The commiſſioners clerks, provided the ſaid copies be duly tranſmitted to the admiralty or war-office, ſhall receive from the paymaſters of the land-forces or marines, ſuch rewards as the treaſury ſhall judge they deſerve.

33. The King, when he ſhall be ſatisfied that a ſufficient number of recruits are raiſed, may, by proclamation, ſuſpend the further execution of the act, by notice in the London gazette.

34. —— or may ſuſpend or enforce the execution of the act in any county or place, by notice from the ſecretary at war.

35. No perſon employed in the execution of this act, ſhall, for ſuch execution, be liable to any of the penalties mentioned in the acts, 25° Car. II. *for preventing dangers which may happen from Popiſh recuſants*; 1° Gul. & Mar. *for abrogating the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy, and appointing other oaths*; and 13° & 14° Gul. III. *for the further ſecurity of his Majeſty's perſon, and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the Proteſtant line*, &c.

36. No perſon ſhall act as a commiſſioner in England till he ſhall have taken the oaths appointed by the two acts above mentioned, 1° Gul. & Mar. and 13° & 14° Gul. III.; nor in Scotland till he ſhall have duly qualified himſelf to be a commiſſioner for the land-tax by the act 15° Geo. III. or any ſubſequent act.

37. Every perſon acting as a commiſſioner before being duly qualified as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit, if in England, 200l. if in Scotland 50l.

38. In caſe there ſhall not be a ſufficient number of commiſſioners for any city, &c. the commiſſioners for the county within which ſuch city, &c. doth ſtand, may act as commiſſioners for ſuch city, &c.

39. 40. 41. relate to the qualifications of commiſſioners, &c.

42. The chief magiſtrates of every city, town, or place, ſhall, upon receiving notice from the ſecretary at war, put this act in execution within their reſpective juriſdictions.

43. No bailiff's follower or aſſiſtant ſhall be deemed to exerciſe any calling within the meaning of this act.

44. From May 25. 1778, till Oct. 25. following, no perſon working at hay or corn harveſt ſhall be impreſſed, provided he have a certificate under the hands of the miniſter, and one church-warden, or elder, of the pariſh, allowed under the hand of a juſtice of peace of the county or place.

45. 46. relate to the execution of the act within the caſtle of York, and Threapland.

47. If, at any meeting, the commiſſioners ſhall not be attended by a proper officer for receiving recruits, they ſhall adjourn, and ſhall detain all ſuch perſons brought before them as they ſhall think qualified for the ſervice, and ſhall give notice to the officer attending this ſervice of the day of adjournment; on which day he ſhall attend himſelf, or appoint another officer to attend; and the officer ſhall pay 6d. a-day ſubſiſtence for every recruit then inliſted from the day of the laſt meeting, with ſuch charges as ſhall appear to the commiſſioners to have been incurred on account of ſo detaining the ſaid perſons, not exceeding 3l.

48. This act ſhall continue in force till the end of the next ſeſſion of parliament.

49. preſcribes the form for making entries; which conſiſts of eleven columns, titled thus: 1. *Recruit's name*; 2. *Pariſh*; 3. *Height*; *Feet*, *Inches*; 4. *Age*; 5. *Deſcription of the recruits*; 6. *For what corps preſſed*; 7. *For what corps entered voluntarily*; 8. *Sum paid*; 9. *By whom paid*; 10. *Officer who received or refuſed the recruit, and on what day*; 11. *On what grounds refuſed*.

A

A Letter from Edmund Burke, Eſq; to Samuel Span, Eſq; Maſter of the ſociety of Merchants Adventurers of Briſtol.

SIR, *Beaconsfield, April* 23. 1778.

I AM honoured with your letter of the 13th, in anſwer to mine, which accompanied the reſolutions of the Houſe relative to the trade of Ireland.

You will be ſo good as to preſent my beſt reſpects to the ſociety, and to aſſure them, that it was altogether unneceſſary to remind me of the intereſt of my conſtituents. I have never regarded any thing elſe, ſince I had a ſeat in parliament. Having frequently and maturely conſidered that intereſt, and ſtated it to myſelf in almoſt every point of view, I am perſuaded, that, under the preſent circumſtances, I cannot more effectually purſue it, than by giving all the ſupport in my power to the propoſitions which I lately tranſmitted to the hall.

The fault I find in the ſcheme is, that it falls extremely ſhort of that liberality in the commercial ſyſtem, which, I truſt, will one day be adopted. If I had not conſidered the preſent reſolutions, merely as preparatory to better things, and as a means of ſhewing experimentally, that juſtice to others is not always folly to ourſelves, I ſhould have contented myſelf with receiving them in a cold and ſilent acquieſcence. Separately conſidered, they are matters of no very great importance. But they aim, however imperfectly, at a right principle. I ſubmit to the reſtraint to appeaſe prejudice: I accept the enlargement, ſo far as it goes, as the reſult of reaſon and of ſound policy.

We cannot be inſenſible of the calamities which have been brought upon this nation by an obſtinate adherence to narrow and reſtrictive plans of government. I confeſs, I cannot prevail on myſelf to take them up, preciſely at a time when the moſt deciſive experience has taught the reſt of the world to lay them down. The propoſitions in queſtion did not originate from me, or from my particular friends. But when things are ſo right in themſelves, I hold it my duty, not to enquire from what hands they come. I oppoſed the American meaſures upon the very ſame principle on which I ſupport thoſe that relate to Ireland. I was convinced, that the evils which have ariſen from the adoption of the former, would be infinitely aggravated by the rejection of the latter.

Perhaps gentlemen are not yet fully aware of the ſituation of their country, and what its exigencies abſolutely require. I find that we are ſtill diſpoſed to talk at our eaſe, and as if all things were to be regulated by our good pleaſure. I ſhould conſider it as a fatal ſymptom, if, in our preſent diſtreſſed and adverſe circumſtances, we ſhould perſiſt in the errors which are natural only to proſperity. One cannot indeed ſufficiently lament the continuance of that ſpirit of deluſion, by which, for a long time paſt, we have thought fit to meaſure our neceſſities by our inclinations. Moderation, prudence, and equity, are far more ſuitable to our condition, than loftineſs, and confidence, and rigour. We are threatened by enemies of no ſmall magnitude, whom, if we think fit, we may deſpiſe, as we have deſpiſed others; but they are enemies who can only ceaſe to be truly formidable, by our entertaining a due reſpect for their power. Our danger will not be leſſened by our ſhutting our eyes to it; nor will our force abroad be increaſed by rendering ourſelves feeble, and divided, at home.

There is a dreadful ſchiſm in the Britiſh nation. Since we are not able to reunite the empire, it is our buſineſs to give all poſſible vigour and ſoundneſs to thoſe parts of it which are ſtill content to be governed by our councils. Sir, it is proper to inform you, that our meaſures muſt be healing. Such a degree of ſtrength muſt be communicated to all the members of the ſtate, as may enable them to defend themſelves, and to co-operate in the defence of the whole. Their temper too muſt be managed, and their good affections cultivated. They may then be diſpoſed to bear the load with chearfulneſs, as a contribution towards what may be called with truth and propriety, and not by an empty form of words, a common cauſe. Too little dependence cannot be had, at this time of day, on names and prejudices. The eyes of mankind are opened; and communities muſt be held together by an evident and ſolid intereſt. God forbid, that our conduct ſhould demonſtrate to the world, that Great Britain can, in no inſtance whatſoever, be brought to a ſenſe of rational and equitable policy, but by coercion and force of arms!

I wiſh you to recollect, with what powers of conceſſion, relatively to commerce, as well as to legiſlation, his Majeſty's commiſſioners to the United colo-

nies

nies have ſailed from England within this week. Whether theſe powers are ſufficient for their purpoſes, it is not now my buſineſs to examine. But we all know, that our reſolutions in favour of Ireland are trifling and inſignificant, when compared with the conceſſions to the Americans. At ſuch a juncture, I would implore every man who retains the leaſt ſpark of regard to the yet remaining honour and ſecurity of this country, not to compel others to an imitation of their conduct; or by paſſion and violence, to force them to ſeek in the territories of the ſeparation, that freedom, and thoſe advantages, which they are not to look for whilſt they remain under the wings of their ancient government.

After all, what are the matters we diſpute with ſo much warmth? Do we in theſe reſolutions beſtow any thing upon Ireland? Not a ſhilling. We only conſent to leave to them, in two or three inſtances, the uſe of the natural faculties which God has given to them, and to all mankind. Is Ireland united to the crown of Great Britain for no other purpoſe, than that we ſhould counteract the bounty of Providence in her favour? And in proportion as that bounty has been liberal, that we are to regard it as an evil which is to be met with in every ſort of corrective? To ſay that Ireland interferes with us, and therefore muſt be checked, is, in my opinion, a very miſtaken, and a very dangerous principle. I muſt beg leave to repeat what I took the liberty of ſuggeſting to you in my laſt letter, that Ireland is a country, in the ſame climate, and of the ſame natural qualities and productions, with this; and has conſequently no other means of growing wealthy in herſelf, or, in other words, of being uſeful to us, but by doing the very ſame things which we do, for the ſame purpoſes. I hope that in Great Britain we ſhall always purſue, without exception, every means of proſperity; and of courſe, that Ireland will interfere with us in ſomething or other; for either, in order to limit her, we muſt reſtrain ourſelves, or we muſt fall into that ſhocking concluſion, that we are to keep our yet remaining dependency, under a general and indiſcriminate reſtraint, for the mere purpoſe of oppreſſion. Indeed, Sir, England and Ireland may flouriſh together. The world is large enough for us both. Let it be our care, not to make ourſelves too little for it.

I know it is ſaid, that the people of Ireland do not pay the ſame taxes, and therefore ought not in equity to enjoy the ſame benefits with this. I had hopes, that the unhappy phantom of a compulſory equal taxation had haunted us long enough. I do aſſure you, that until it is entirely baniſhed from our imaginations, (where alone it has, or can have any exiſtence), we ſhall never ceaſe to do ourſelves the moſt ſubſtantial injuries. To that argument of equal taxation, I can only ſay,—that Ireland pays as many taxes, as thoſe who are the beſt judges of her powers, are of opinion ſhe can bear; to bear more, ſhe muſt have more ability; and in the order of nature, the advantage muſt precede the change. This diſpoſition of things being the law of God, neither you nor I can alter it. So that if you will have more help from Ireland, you muſt previouſly ſupply her with more means. I believe it will be found, that if men are ſuffered freely to cultivate their natural advantages, a virtual equality of contribution will come in its own time, and will flow by an eaſy deſcent, through its own proper and natural channels. An attempt to diſturb that courſe, and to force nature, will only bring on univerſal diſcontent, diſtreſs and confuſion.

You tell me, Sir, that you prefer an union with Ireland to the little regulations which are propoſed in parliament. This union is a great queſtion of ſtate, to which, when it comes properly before me in my parliamentary capacity, I ſhall give an honeſt and unprejudiced conſideration. However, it is a ſettled rule with me, to make the moſt of my actual ſituation; and not refuſe to do a proper thing, becauſe there is ſomething elſe more proper, which I am not able to do. This union is a buſineſs of difficulty; and, on the principles of your letter, a buſineſs impracticable. Until it can be matured into a feaſible and deſirable ſcheme, I wiſh to have as cloſe an union of intereſt and affection with Ireland, as I can have; and that, I am ſure, is a far better thing than any nominal union of government.

France, and indeed moſt extenſive empires, which by various deſigns and fortunes have grown into one great maſs, contain many provinces that are very different from each other in privileges and modes of government; and they raiſe their ſupplies in different ways, in dif-

ferent

ferent proportions, and under different authorities; yet none of them are for this reaſon curtailed of their natural rights; but they carry on trade and manufactures with perfect equality. In ſome way or other the true balance is found; and all of them are properly poiſed and harmonized. How much have you loſt by the participation of Scotland in all your commerce? The external trade of England has more than doubled ſince that period; and I believe your internal (which is the moſt advantageous) has been augmented at leaſt fourfold. Such virtue there is in liberality of ſentiment, that you have grown richer even by the partnerſhip of poverty.

If you think that this participation was a loſs, commercially conſidered, but that it has been compenſated by the ſhare which Scotland has taken in defraying the public charge, — I believe you have not very carefully looked at the public accounts. Ireland, Sir, pays a great deal more than Scotland; and is perhaps as much and as effectually united to England as Scotland is. But if Scotland, inſtead of paying little, had paid nothing at all, we ſhould be gainers, not loſers, by acquiring the hearty co-operation of an active intelligent people towards the increaſe of the common ſtock; inſtead of our being employed in watching and counteracting them, and their being employed in watching and counteracting us, with the peeviſh and churliſh jealouſy of rivals and enemies on both ſides.

I am ſure, Sir, that the commercial experience of the merchants of Briſtol, will ſoon diſabuſe them of the prejudice, that they can trade no longer, if countries more lightly taxed, are permitted to deal in the ſame commodities at the ſame markets. You know, that, in fact, you trade very largely where you are met by the goods of all nations. You even pay high duties on the import of your goods, and afterwards underſell nations leſs taxed at their own markets, and where goods of the ſame kind are not charged at all. If it were otherwiſe, you could trade very little. You know, that the price of all ſorts of manufacture is not a great deal inhanced (except to the domeſtic conſumer) by any taxes paid in this country. This I might very eaſily prove.

The ſame conſideration will relieve you from the apprehenſion you expreſs with relation to ſugars, and the difference of the duties paid here and in Ireland. Thoſe duties affect the interior conſumer only; and for obvious reaſons, relative to the intereſt of revenue itſelf, they muſt be proportioned to his ability of payment; but in all caſes in which ſugar can be an object of commerce, and therefore (in this view) of rivalſhip, you are ſenſible, that you are at leaſt on a par with Ireland. As to your apprehenſions concerning the more advantageous ſituation of Ireland, for ſome branches of commerce, (for it is ſo but for ſome), I truſt you will not find them more ſerious. Milford-haven, which is at your door, may ſerve to ſhew you, that the mere advantage of ports is not the thing which ſhifts the ſeat of commerce from one part of the world to the other. If I thought you inclined to take up this matter on local conſiderations, I ſhould ſtate to you, that I do not know any part of the kingdom ſo well ſituated for an advantageous commerce with Ireland as Briſtol; and that none would be ſo likely to profit of its proſperity as our city. But your profit and theirs muſt concur. Beggary and bankruptcy are not the circumſtances which invite to an intercourſe with that or with any country; and I believe it will be found invariably true, that the ſuperfluities of a rich nation furniſh a better object of trade than the neceſſities of a poor one. It is the intereſt of the commercial world that wealth ſhould be found every where.

The true ground of fear, in my opinion, is this; that Ireland, from the vitious ſyſtem of its internal polity, will be a long time before it can derive any benefit from the liberty now granted, or from any thing elſe. But as I do not vote advantages, in hopes that they may not be enjoyed, I will not lay any ſtreſs upon this conſideration. I rather wiſh, that the parliament of Ireland may, in its own wiſdom, remove theſe impediments, and put their country in a condition to avail itſelf of its natural advantages. If they do not, the fault is with them, and not with us.

I have written this long letter, in order to give all poſſible ſatisfaction to my conſtituents with regard to the part I have taken in this affair. It gave me inexpreſſible concern to find, that my conduct had been a cauſe of uneaſineſs to any of them. Next to my honour and conſcience, I have nothing ſo near and dear to me as their approbation. However,

ever, I had much rather run the riſk of diſpleaſing than of injuring them; — if I am driven to make ſuch an option. You obligingly lament, that you are not to have me for your advocate; but if I had been capable of acting as an advocate in oppoſition to a plan ſo perfectly conſonant to my known principles, and to the opinions I had publicly declared on an hundred occaſions, I ſhould only diſgrace myſelf, without ſupporting, with the ſmalleſt degree of credit or effect, the cauſe you wiſhed me to undertake. I ſhould have loſt the only thing which can make ſuch abilities as mine of any uſe to the world now or hereafter; I mean that authority which is derived from an opinion, that a member ſpeaks the language of truth and ſincerity; and that he is not ready to take up or lay down a great political ſyſtem for the convenience of the hour; that he is in parliament to ſupport his opinion of the public good, and does not form his opinion in order to get into parliament, or to continue in it. It is in a great meaſure for your ſake, that I wiſh to preſerve this character. Without it, I am ſure, I ſhould be ill able to diſcharge, by any ſervice, the ſmalleſt part of that debt of gratitude and affection which I owe you for the great and honourable truſt you have repoſed in me.

I am, with the higheſt regard and eſteem, Sir, your moſt obedient and humble ſervant, E. B.

[Mr Burke, at his election [36. 553.], declared his ſentiments honeſtly concerning the coercive authority of inſtructions.]

For the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

IN your Magazine for January laſt [40.], you have given us two new odes of Horace, diſcovered by Gaſpar Pallavicini. Such a diſcovery deſerves the attention of the learned. If theſe odes were really written by Horace, they ought to be printed in the ſubſequent editions of an author, in whoſe works every line is precious. But if they are not genuine, it is uſeful that the fallacy ſhould be immediately detected. As the latter, I am perſuaded, is the truth, I ſhall give you the reaſons for my opinion, which, if they appear to you to be well founded, you may inſert.

Gaſpar Pallavicini, ſub-librarian of the Palatine library, tells us, that he tranſcribed the above odes from a detached piece of parchment, which, he ſays, plainly appears, from the title on the top of the page, the notes, and other proofs, to have been torn from an ancient edition of Horace. But thoſe who have conſidered the innumerable inſtances of literary frauds that occur in the world, know, that ſuch evidence is far from being ſatisfactory. In order to give it any conſiderable degree of force, it would be neceſſary that internal proofs conſpired to ſupport it. Theſe, however, tend to invalidate its authority; the odes in queſtion containing ſeveral phraſes, and turns of expreſſion, which in all probability could not have been employed by Horace, or any other writer of the Auguſtin age.

In the ode to Julius Florus, we read,

" Jam licet nymphas trepide fugaces
Inſequi, lento pede detinendas;
Et labris captæ, ſimulantis iram,
Oſcula figi."

The verb *licet* is here joined to the infinitives *inſequi* and *figi*, the firſt taken in an active, the ſecond in a paſſive ſignification; which, I believe, is entirely inconſiſtent with the rules of Latin grammar.——In the following lines,

" Jam licet vino madidos vetuſto
De die lætum recitare carmen;
Flore, ſi te des hilarem, licebit
Sumere noctem."

The expreſſion is forced and unnatural. I remember not to have met with the phraſe *vino vetuſto* in Horace; and the *licebit ſumere noctem de die* is extremely unlike the *curioſa felicitas* of that inimitable writer.

The ode addreſſed to his book begins thus.

" Dulci libello nemo ſodalium
Forſan meorum charior extitit:
De te merenti quid fidelis
Officium domino rependes?"

It is obſervable here, that the author, inſtead of addreſſing his book directly, according to the manner of Horace, introduces it in a manner equally inelegant and aukward. The *de te* in the third line, ought, agreeably to the rules of Latin ſyntax, to refer to *nemo ſodalium*.

I ſhall mark in Italics the expreſſions in the next ſtanza which ſeem not to be Horacian.

" Te Roma cautum territat ardua!
Depone vanos invidiæ metus;
Urbiſque, *fidens dignitati*,
Per plateas animoſas audi."

The

The Hiſtory of 1776, continued. [182.]

Britiſh Parliament, ſeſſ. 1775-6.

THE treaties lately entered into between his Majeſty, the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, the Duke of Brunſwick, and the hereditary Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel, for the hiring of different bodies of their troops for the American ſervice, amounting in the whole to about 17,000 men, having been laid before the Houſe, Feb. 29. and a motion being made by the miniſter for referring them to the committee of ſupply, this matter became a ſubject of very conſiderable debate. [38. 115.]

The meaſure in general of procuring foreign troops was ſupported, on the neceſſity of reducing America, and the total impracticability, which had already been fully experienced, of raiſing by any means, and in any degree, a ſufficient number of levies within theſe kingdoms for that purpoſe. It was, however, further contended, that if ſuch forces could have been raiſed at home, and even to the amount ſuppoſed neceſſary in point of number, it could not be expected, that raw and undiſciplined troops, who had never ſeen any ſervice, and who were not yet hardened to any change of food, climate, or habits of life, could anſwer the purpoſe ſo well, as tried experienced veterans, whoſe conſtitutional habits were already formed, as well as their military; to theſe was added, the great loſs which the withdrawing ſo many hands from huſbandry and manufactures would be to the nation: and it was alſo remembered, that the expence in that caſe would not end with the war; but that the nation would be ſaddled with the heavy and laſting incumbrance, of the half-pay eſtabliſhment of near thirty battalions: ſo that in every point of view, whether conſidered with reſpect to general policy, or national expediency, the preſent treaties would be found equally prudent and neceſſary.

It then only remained to be conſidered, whether theſe treaties were conducted with all the judgement, and managed with all the frugality, that the nature of the caſe would admit. With reſpect to this point, if the neceſſity was admitted, which it was preſumed no body would attempt to controvert, it would of courſe be acknowledged, that the troops muſt be obtained at any price, and upon any terms, which did not exceed in extent or value the urgency of the demand. This, however, they ſaid, was not the caſe; and the terms were ſo far from being proportioned to the neceſſity, that they were ſubſtantially the ſame with thoſe of former treaties, by which we obtained troops for purpoſes of infinitely leſs national importance than the preſent. But, even ſuppoſing that the caſe had been otherwiſe, and that the preſent terms had not been ſo advantageous as thoſe upon ſome former occaſions, but bore ſome relation to the neceſſity; ſtill, they inſiſted, that the meaſure would have been highly prudent and œconomical; and that, conſidering merely the point of expence, it would be found that the foreign troops were obtained much cheaper than home levies, ſuppoſing they cou'd be procured as uſual. They cloſed theſe arguments by obſerving, that this meaſure was no matter of ſurpriſe or novelty, as we had at all times been under a neceſſity of employing foreigners in our wars.

On the other ſide, this meaſure was reprobated in all its parts; the neceſſity abſolutely denied. We forced on, ſaid they, a civil war moſt wantonly, and this was one of the firſt of its alarming and ruinous conſequences. Great Britain, they ſaid, was now diſgraced in the eyes of all Europe, to anſwer purpoſes apparently of her power and dominion, but in reality of her ſubjection and ſervitude. She was to be impoveriſhed; and what was ſtill perhaps worſe, ſhe was compelled to degrade herſelf, by applying in the moſt mortifying and humiliating manner to the petty princes of Germany for ſuccours againſt her own ſubjects, and ſubmitting to indignities never before preſcribed to a crowned head preſiding over ſo great and powerful a nation. In ſupport of theſe poſitions, they took the treaties to pieces, and pointed out, as objectionable, the following parts:—That the troops were to enter into pay before they began to march; a thing never known before; that levy-money was to be paid at the rate of near 7l. 10s. a-man; that, not ſatisfied with this extortion, thoſe princes were alſo to be ſubſidized; that they had the modeſty to inſiſt on a double ſubſidy; that the ſubſidy is in one inſtance to be continued for two years, and for one year in another, after the troops have returned to their reſpective countries; and that a body of 12,000 foreigners are to be introduced into the Britiſh dominions, under no controul of either king or parliament; for the ex-

preſs words of the treaty are, "that this body of troops" (being the Heſſians) "ſhall remain under the command of their General, to whom his Moſt Serene Highneſs has entruſted the command."

The debates were long and warm, and were of courſe productive of a very late night. The bad terms upon which theſe forces were obtained was much laboured by the oppoſition, and they entered into various calculations to ſhew, that beſides the extraordinary expences in the point of exportation, every thouſand Germans, upon this ſyſtem, would coſt the nation more than 1500 of its own levies. A point merely ſpeculative was alſo much agitated, the miniſters endeavouring to render the preſent great expences more eligible, by repreſenting that they would not be laſting, and that this German addition to the forces already voted, would be fully ſufficient for the ſubjugation of the Americans, and the bringing of the war to a final and happy concluſion in the enſuing campaign. It was, indeed, held out, that this great force would in all likelihood have little more to do, than to ſhew itſelf and return. A great body of the very beſt ſoldiery in Europe, inſpired only with military maxims and ideas, too well diſciplined to be diſorderly and cruel, and too martial to be kept back by any falſe lenity, could not fail of bringing matters to a ſpeedy concluſion. This meaſure would prove to be true œconomy as well as true policy. If a little more levy money was paid than for Britiſh, the men we had were trained, not raw troops. And as for the continuance of the payment for ſome time after the war, this was but reaſonable, as the Landgrave, and the other Princes, could not have their troops returned to them as ſoon as we might accept the ſubmiſſion of the rebels.

In anſwer to this it was confidently aſſerted on the ſide of oppoſition, that neither the preſent, nor any other force we were able to ſend out, would be equal to an abſolute conqueſt of America, either in one, or in two campaigns; and that this was only the beginning, even without the interference of any foreign power, of the moſt ruinous and fatal war we were ever engaged in. The queſtion upon the miniſter's motion being put after two o'clock, it was carried upon a diviſion, by a majority of 242 to 88.

This matter was again much agitated, March 4. on receiving the report from the committee of enquiry; ſeveral objections were made to different parts of the treaties, and ſeveral explanations demanded relative to others, which were either ſaid to be obſcure in themſelves, or to leave ſome eſſential matter unprovided for. The firſt reſolution of the committee being carried, the following motion was then made by Colonel Barré, and agreed to, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to humbly deſire him to uſe his intereſt, that the German troops in Britiſh pay, now or hereafter, may be clothed with the manufactures of this country." [38. 115.]

[See the Lords debates on this ſubject in our Mag. 1776, p. 116. 174. 236.]

About the time that the treaties were before the Lords, the ſecretary at war gave notice to the Commons, that he would move, at a ſhort ſpecified day, for a ſupply, to the amount of 845,165 l. towards defraying the extraordinary expences of the land-forces, and other ſervices incurred, between March 9. 1775, and Jan. 31. 1776. This vaſt demand for extraordinaries, incurred in ſo ſhort a time, and in ſo confined and inefficacious a ſervice, rouſed all the vigour, and wakened all the fire of oppoſition; which ſeemed upon this occaſion to blaze out in ſuch a manner, as for a time to dazzle and confound adminiſtration.

They examined the journals to ſhew, that neither the glorious campaign of 1704, which ſaved the German empire, and broke and ruined that military force which had been for half a century the ſcourge and terror of Europe, nor that of 1760, which gave us the vaſt continent of North America, had in any degree equalled in expence the ſhameful campaign of Boſton in 1775. They endeavoured to prove by various calculations, that the maintenance of 8500 wretched, diſgraced, and half-ſtarved forces in Boſton, had not coſt the nation much leſs, in a period ſhort of a year, than an hundred pounds each man. They called upon the miniſters to anſwer, and examined the ſtate of national finance to enquire, in what manner we were capable of ſupporting, in the preſent and future campaigns, 50,000 men in America at a proportional expence, excluſive of the naval, ordnance, and other charges of our ſtanding expences, and of the hazard of a foreign war.

All the powers of eloquence were diſplayed,

played, in deſcribing, in the moſt glowing colours, the ſucceſſes and glories of Q. Anne's, and of the laſt war. The names of Godolphin and Pitt were re-echoed; whilſt all the force of wit and ridicule was exhauſted, in contraſting the ſituation and circumſtances of thoſe ſeaſons with the preſent. Blenheim and Schellenburg, were oppoſed to Lexington and Bunker's-hill; and, to complete the group, the river Myſtic was for once placed in the ſame view with the Danube.

The miniſters ſeemed for a conſiderable time nearly overwhelmed by the torrent. But finding its vehemence rather to increaſe than leſſen, they at length reſted for ſupport upon the ſtrong ſanction of parliament. They ſaid, that they had acted in this buſineſs from the beginning, not only with the concurrence, but the approbation of parliament; that they had not ſought it, nor taken it up wantonly; they had found it; it was a legacy left by their predeceſſors, and of which they found parliament in poſſeſſion; that whenever that body ſhould think it neceſſary to alter its conduct or opinions, to abandon or to modify the preſent meaſures, they would readily give up their own opinions, and acquieſce in either; but whilſt they found themſelves in poſſeſſion of the full confidence and approbation of a great majority of that Houſe, they never would deſert the truſt repoſed in them, but would continue to fulfil their duty at all events; and that there were only two ſimple queſtions ariſing on this matter, Whether the money had been properly applied? and, Whether the meaſures that induced the expenditure were neceſſary? that the firſt would in due time be authenticated by the proper vouchers, and parliament had already repeatedly given its ſanction to the ſecond; that as to the inglorious appearance of the campaign, they ſaid, that it had the ſame origin with all the reſt of our misfortunes, too good an opinion of the Americans; that it was never believed, that they could be wicked enough to unite with the Maſſachuſet's-bay in rebellion, nor conſequently able to ſhut up his Majeſty's forces in Boſton, and prevent the ſupply which the abundance of that country yielded; that now our eyes are opened; and the meaſures taken in conſequence muſt open the way to abundance; and it was then to be hoped, that it would not be neceſſary to ſend all their proviſion from Europe. At preſent indeed it was unhappily neceſſary; and whatever the expence might be, they could not juſtify themſelves in ſtarving either the army or the cauſe; that the vigour and generoſity of this ſeſſion would give repoſe and œconomy to the next.

On the ſecond day's debate, March 11. when the motion was regularly made, after a very warm diſcuſſion, the queſtion was carried on a diviſion, by a majority of 180 to 57. It was, however, ſcarcely leſs debated on the following day, upon receiving the report from the committee.

THAT vaſt and invincible majority which had hitherto over-ruled every propoſal of the ſame nature, was not ſufficient to deter the Duke of Grafton from ſtill trying, whether an attempt towards a reconciliation with the colonies might not be received in ſome new form, or in ſome manner rendered palatable. He accordingly, March 14. moved for an addreſs, that, in order to prevent the further effuſion of blood, and to manifeſt how deſirous the King and Parliament are to reſtore peace to all the dominions of the crown, and how earneſtly they wiſh to redreſs any real grievances of his Majeſty's ſubjects, a proclamation might be iſſued, declaring, that if the colonies, within a reaſonable time before or after the arrival of the troops deſtined for America, ſhall preſent a petition to the commander in chief, or to the commiſſioners to be appointed under the late act; ſetting forth in ſuch petition, which is to be tranſmitted to his Majeſty, what they conſider to be their juſt rights and real grievances; that, in ſuch caſe, his Majeſty will conſent to a ſuſpenſion of arms; and that he has authority from his parliament to aſſure them, that their petition ſhall be received, conſidered, and anſwered. [38. 170.]

The great object of this motion, ſeems to have been, to remedy the defects of the late prohibitory, or capture act; which, as the oppoſition had all along contended, held out a deluſive ſhew of peace, without furniſhing any means, or containing any powers, by which that object could poſſibly be attained. Beſides the general arguments which the ſubject afforded, the Noble mover ſpecified two particular circumſtances, which rendered a compliance with the motion, or the adoption of ſome equivalent ſubſtitute, at this time abſolutely neceſſary.

The firſt of theſe was the new doctrine of *unconditional ſubmiſſion* on the ſide of America, which had been held out in the other Houſe by the Noble Lord at the head of the American department. The ſecond was the intelligence which the Noble Duke had himſelf received, that two French gentlemen had ſome time before gone to North America; where they had held a conference with Gen. Waſhington at his camp, and were by him referred to the Continental Congreſs, to which they immediately repaired. To prevent or remedy the ill effects which a knowledge of the former, and the conſequent opinion that it was the eſtabliſhed political doctrine of Great Britain, muſt neceſſarily produce upon the Americans, and the extremities to which it would naturally drive them, he inferred the neceſſity of ſome ſpecific declaration from parliament, the laying of ſome ground open for accommodation, and throwing ſo much light upon it, as would enable them in ſome degree to judge what conditions we were willing to grant, or what conceſſion to accept; and would at leaſt relieve them from the horrors, and diſarm them of the rage, which the bare idea of unconditional ſubmiſſion muſt neceſſarily excite. The latter circumſtance not only ſhewed the immediate danger of the interference of foreigners in our civil contention, but what was ſtill more alarming, gave too much reaſon to apprehend, that the interference was already commenced, and that from the moſt dangerous, and naturally hoſtile quarter.

This day will perhaps hereafter be conſidered as one of the moſt important in the Engliſh hiſtory. It deeply fixed a new colour upon our public affairs. It was deciſive, on this ſide of the Atlantic, with reſpect to America; and may poſſibly hereafter be compared with, and conſidered as preliminary to that on which, unhappily, in a few months after, the independency of that continent was declared on the other. Adminiſtration now, and their numerous friends, totally changed their ſtyle and language upon that ſubject. All modifications were laid aſide; all former opinions and declarations done away; conciliation, they ſaid, was little leſs than impracticable; and that if any thing could be added to the difficulties of ſuch a ſcheme, it would be by conceſſion. The tone of the Houſe of Lords was much higher than that of the Houſe of Commons had ever been, although the language was grown much more firm and determined there alſo than it had been at the beginning of the ſeſſion. No alternative now ſeemed to be left between abſolute conqueſt and unconditional ſubmiſſion.

The debates were long and various; and, notwithſtanding the beaten ground which was travelled over, would at another ſeaſon have been intereſting. Moſt of the conſiderable ſpeakers on both ſides took a large ſhare in them. Much altercation and contradiction took place between ſeveral Lords who were of the cabinet in the years 1767 and 1769, relative to the American meaſures which were at thoſe times adopted. Much pointed and direct animadverſion took place between two great law Lords, one of whom has long been out of office. The queſtion being put after eleven o' clock at night, the motion was rejected, by a majority of 91, including 20 proxies, to 31, including three proxies. — [See this debate in our Mag. 1776, p. 169. 303.]

A BILL for the eſtabliſhment of a militia in Scotland, had been brought in before the holidays [Dec. 8.] by Lord Mountſtewart; but from the very remarkable neglect of attendance which prevailed, and the deſire of having a matter which included a claſhing of intereſts between both parts of the kingdom diſcuſſed in full Houſes, it hung over during the greater part of the ſeſſion. Beſides the apparent weight and ſanction of adminiſtration, this bill was eagerly patronized by the gentlemen of North Britain; but notwithſtanding theſe powerful ſupports, it met with a ſtrong, and at length effectual oppoſition. Many of the country-gentlemen were extremely jealous of this novel attempt [22. 514.]. In this conteſt it was ably controverted in all its ſtages; and though the views of the oppoſition avowedly extended from the beginning to the rejection of the whole, yet frequent amendments were propoſed, and new clauſes continually offered; ſo that it afforded a very conſiderable fund of debate; the diviſions run very cloſe, and the utmoſt candour and fairneſs was practiſed on both ſides.

It was in general ſupported upon the utility of a militia as a national defence; that as England found it at preſent neceſſary to ſtrengthen and render more effectual that mode of defence, the cauſes which operate here muſt hold equally good with

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reſpect to the other part of the united kingdom; that the conſtant loyalty, and invariable attachment to government, which the Scotch have ſhewn for many years paſt, had entirely removed thoſe objections which might have formerly operated in oppoſing ſuch a meaſure; and that the retaining of ſuch an invidious diſtinction, ſerved only to keep alive ancient jealouſies, and to nouriſh odious prejudices and malignities.

On the other ſide, it was objected to, on the general ground of expence, there being no neceſſity nor occaſion for a militia in Scotland; that it was increaſing the dangerous and unconſtitutional power of the crown, which was already greater than had ever hitherto been deemed conſiſtent with public liberty; that a militia was local, and immediately paid by the land-owners for their protection and defence; that Scotland paid only one fortieth to the land-tax, the very ſpecific tax out of which all the expences of a militia were to be drawn, and yet ſhe would hold one fifth in the proportion of numbers to be embodied in both kingdoms; that the diſproportion in point of repreſentation was equally to be conſidered, though not ſo great, being on her ſide one eleventh to the whole; that it was highly unreaſonable in the people of that country, and carried the moſt glaring abſurdity in the very face of the propoſition, to apply to parliament for a Scotch militia, when five ſixths of the expence to be incurred by that eſtabliſhment muſt be paid by Engliſh land-owners. If ſhe is in love with a militia, and wants to be put on a footing with England in reſpect to conſtitutional defence, let her take the inſtitution with all its conſequences of pay as well as of eſtabliſhment; let the expence be raiſed by a ceſs upon the lands there, which can well afford it, from their being at preſent ſo much under-rated to the land-tax. However exceptionable the meaſure is in other reſpects in point of expence, this will be ſubſtantial juſtice. But ſurely the Engliſh muſt expect to become objects of the contempt or pity of all mankind, if they ſubmitted to be the dupes to ſo abſurd and monſtrous a propoſition as the preſent. [100.]

To theſe objections it was replied, that Scotland was taxed according to her ability as well as England; that though the land-tax was under-rated, other taxes were not ſo; that a great, if not the greater part of the rents of Scotland were ſpent in England; that the people of that country conſumed vaſt quantities of Engliſh manufactures, beſides Eaſt-India goods, and other foreign commodities, purchaſed here, by which means they were virtually taxed, and bore a great ſhare of our expences; that the arguments now brought, only proved, that Scotland was not ſo fully repreſented in the Britiſh parliament as ſhe ought to be, nor ſo opulent as England; two matters which had nothing to do with the preſent queſtion; and that it could not have been expected, that a propoſal for general and national defence ſhould have been conſidered in the narrow view of provincial jealouſy.

Both parties having muſtered their forces as well as the preſent ſtate of attendance would admit, upon the day appointed for receiving the report from the committee, March 20. after the ſecond reading, the bill was thrown out upon a diviſion, by a majority of 112 to 95. [38. 689.]

It may be neceſſary to take ſome notice of an affair which about this time made a great noiſe in the city, occaſioned much diſcontent amongſt the merchants, and was at length, though without effect, brought into both Houſes of Parliament. A clauſe in the late prohibitory act, which enabled the admiralty to grant licences to veſſels for conveying ſtores and proviſions to the forces upon the American ſervice, had been made uſe of to countenance a trade in individuals who were favoured, by which, it was ſaid, that a monopoly was formed, and the American trade was transferred from the ancient merchants, and known traders, to a few obſcure perſons of no account or condition; and an illicit commerce eſtabliſhed under the ſanction of that bill, which was utterly ſubverſive of one of its principal apparent objects.

It appears that theſe licences were very looſely compoſed, and very careleſsly granted; that the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms did not chuſe to interfere much in the buſineſs; that though the licences were recalled, and ſome alterations made in them, this meaſure produced little effect; and that, even when the noiſe grew loud, and ſomething like a parliamentary enquiry was announced or begun, though ſome of the goods were unſhipped, yet in general the ſcheme ſucceeded; the ſhips which had cleared out for Boſton, only altering the deſtination

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of their voyage, and taking a new clearance for Halifax and Canada, with liberty to go to any other port in America. It appeared in evidence before the Houſe of Commons, that, by theſe and other means, a greater quantity of all manner of goods calculated for the North-American market, had been ſhipped within a few weeks, than was done in any of the uſual ſeaſons of exportation.

A great clamour was raiſed in the city. It was ſaid, that it was exceedingly grievous to the great body of American merchants, who had already ſuffered ſo ſeverely in conſequence of theſe troubles, and who, in obedience to the late act of parliament, were at this very time ſinking under the incumbrance of a vaſt quantity of goods, which they had purchaſed for that, and for which they could find no other market, to ſee the trade, which for a number of years they had conducted with the greateſt reputation and fairneſs, ſmuggled out of their hands, by a ſet of nominal merchants and unknown adventurers. The injury was rendered ſtill the more grievous, by being committed under the colour of law, and under the licence of authority.

The firſt public notice that was taken of this buſineſs was in the Houſe of Lords, where the Earl of Effingham, a little before the receſs at Eaſter, made a motion, which was agreed to, that liſts of thoſe ſhips, and of their cargoes, as well as the licences which were granted by the admiralty, ſhould be laid before the Houſe.

We ſuppoſe, that the holidays, together with the Ducheſs of Kingſton's trial, prevented the matter from being more immediately purſued in that Houſe. However that was, it was taken up in the Houſe of Commons, May 2. by the Lord Mayor, who moved for a committee to inquire into the whole tranſaction. Adminiſtration ſeemed very ſore and very angry upon this occaſion; and, as the oppoſition ſaid, uſed every poſſible means to baffle or defeat the inquiry. They ſaid, it proceeded from ill temper and malignity, and was only intended to embarraſs and diſtreſs government; and foretold truly, that it would come to nothing. Some ſaid, that the matters complained of were too trifling for notice, and were only intended for the eaſe, benefit, and comfort of the troops; others went ſo far as to inſiſt, that the act was not violated, and that proviſions and ſtores included every thing that could adminiſter to the wants or luxuries of man or woman. The miniſter, however, at length acknowledged, that the powers given in the act had been miſunderſtood, and the licences abuſed; but that as theſe matters were already rectified, and a ſtop put to the miſchief, their loſing time at this late ſeaſon in ſuch an inquiry could anſwer no purpoſe. He afterwards practiſed a manœuvre, which he knew would effectually check its progreſs, by agreeing in part with the motion, but changing the mode of inquiry, from an open or ſelect committee up ſtairs, to a committee of the whole Houſe within doors.

In this committee, ſeveral witneſſes were examined May 8. and among other matter that appeared it came out, that one of thoſe nominal merchants, and a principal actor in this buſineſs, who had freighted five large ſhips with the moſt valuable commodities, was ſo totally unqualified for ſuch an undertaking, that he hawked about a letter in the city, from a very conſiderable officer belonging to the treaſury, in order to obtain goods upon that credit. It was ſaid by the oppoſition, that ſome of the principal witneſſes were ſent purpoſely out of the way; that the papers which the Houſe demanded, and which were abſolutely neceſſary for the purpoſes of the inquiry, were deſignedly held back at ſome of the public offices; they were therefore deſirous to poſtpone it for a few days, until the proper information could be obtained, and accordingly moved the queſtion of adjournment at three ſeveral times, but were conſtantly overpowered by a majority. At length, after being kept up till five o'clock in the morning, the miniſter diſſolved the committee (without its coming to any reſolution whatever) by the previous queſtion, "That the chairman do now leave the chair," which was carried by a majority of 105 to 31. [38. 297. 302.]

On the 13th the Earl of Effingham revived the matter in the Houſe of Lords, by moving, that the neceſſary papers ſhould be laid before the Houſe, in order to proſecute the inquiry in the enſuing ſeſſion. This brought on very warm debates; and ſome farther extraordinary matter than what had appeared in the other Houſe, was laid before the Lords. The niceneſs of ſituation at length prevailed, and the miniſters conſented to the motion.

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The buſineſs being all carried through, and a vote of credit obtained for a million to anſwer any intermediate ſervice, an end was put to the ſeſſion. [38. 334.]

America: Boston.

The delays and misfortunes which the tranſports and victuallers from England and Ireland had experienced, reduced our forces at Boſton to great diſtreſs. To their diſtreſs was added the mortification of ſeeing ſeveral veſſels which were laden with the neceſſaries and comforts of life, taken in the very entrance of the harbour; whilſt different circumſtances of tide, wind, or ſituation, diſabled the ſhips of war from preventing the miſchief. The loſs of moſt of the coal-ſhips was particularly felt, as fuel could not be procured, and the climate rendered that article indiſpenſable. The wretched inhabitants were in a ſtate ſtill more deplorable; detained againſt their will, cut off from all intercourſe with their friends, expoſed to all the conſequences of that contempt and averſion with which a great part of them were regarded by the ſoldiery, and at the ſame time in want of almoſt every neceſſary of life. Calamitous however as that ſituation was, it ſerved as a ſort of refuge to thoſe who were either zealous in favour of the king's government, or ſo diſſatisfied with the new ſtate of things, that they could no longer live with comfort, ſome of them hardly with ſafety, in their own homes.

It was even feared, that the military ſtores would fail, and ſalt proviſions at length grew ſcarce. The troops at Bunker's-hill underwent great hardſhips, being obliged to lie in tents all the winter, under the driving ſnows, and expoſed to the almoſt intolerably cutting winds of the climate in that ſeaſon, which, with the ſtrict and conſtant duty occaſioned by the ſtrength and vicinity of the enemy, rendered that ſervice exceedingly ſevere both to the private men and officers. Various attempts were made, to remedy, or to leſſen ſome of the wants which now prevailed in the army. That of firing, which was the moſt immediately and intolerably preſſing, was in ſome meaſure relieved by the deſtruction of houſes.

The attempts made to procure proviſions were not attended with any great ſucceſs. Some veſſels which were ſent to Barbadoes, obtained, through the aſſiſtance of the governor, and before the matter was fully known, a quantity ſo moderate, that it would not at other times have been more taken notice of than any common occurrence in trade; but being now cut off from their uſual reſources, and having, as they ſaid, a famine ſtaring them in the face, with 80,000 blacks and 20,000 whites to feed, and no ſufficient ſtock in hand, nor no certain ſupply in proſpect, the meaſure was deemed ſo dangerous, that it occaſioned a direct addreſs from the aſſembly to the king, including, along with the detail of their own melancholy ſituation, ſtrong complaints againſt the conduct of the governor. [38. 500.]

A detachment of marines, with an armed ſhip and ſome tranſports, were ſent to Savanna in Georgia, with a view, as it would ſeem by the event, of obtaining cargoes of rice and other proviſions, whether by force or otherwiſe. The militia, however, took to their arms, and would not permit the marines to land, nor the ſhips to hold any correſpondence with the ſhore. In the courſe of the debate which aroſe upon this occaſion, ſome officers belonging to the colony were ſeized, and detained on board the ſhips; and their releaſe being refuſed with a high hand, and other circumſtances of aggravation occurring on both ſides, ſome batteries were ſpeedily erected by the militia on the banks of the river, and an engagement with cannon and ſmall arms took place, in which ſome blood was ſpilt, and ſeven loaded veſſels belonging to the colony, which the commanders of the king's armed veſſels, ſeemingly by colluſion with the captains or owners, had got poſſeſſion of, and whoſe cargoes would effectually have anſwered their purpoſe, were deſignedly burnt in the conflict.

In this ſtate of things on our ſide, the provincials before Boſton were well covered, and well ſupplied in their lines. They expected with the moſt earneſt ſolicitude the ſetting in of the froſt, which uſually takes place there about Chriſtmas, and generally covers the harbour, and all the adjoining rivers and creeks, with a ſurface of ſolid ice. They founded great hopes upon this, as upon a moſt powerful auxiliary, by whoſe aid they not only extended their views to the recovery of the town, but to the ſeizure or deſtruction of the fleet, as well as of the land-forces.

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In these they were disappointed. The winter was uncommonly mild, and the frosts had none of the effects they expected. The expectation, however, probably influenced their operations, and occasioned their continuing more quiet than they otherwise would have done. The arrival of a copy of the King's speech [37. 562.], with an account of the fate of the petition [37. 431.] from the continental congress, is said to have excited the greatest degree of rage and indignation amongst them; as a proof of which, the former was publicly burnt in the camp; and they are said upon this occasion to have changed their colours, from a plain red ground, which they had hitherto used, to a flag with thirteen stripes, as a symbol of the number and union of the colonies.

In the mean time, the arrival by degrees of several of those scattered vessels which had sailed from these kingdoms with provisions and necessaries, alleviated in a considerable degree the distresses of the forces at Boston; and though the winter was not severe enough to answer all the purposes of their enemies, the climate prevailed so far, as to render both parties fond of their quarters, to check the spirit of enterprise, and to prevent the effusion of blood: so that for two or three months, an unexampled quiet prevailed on both sides.

During this state of things, the American cruisers and privateers, though yet poor and contemptible, being for the greater part no better than whaleboats, grew daily more numerous, and successful against the transports and storeships; and among a multitude of other prizes, had the fortune of taking one, which gave a new colour to their military operations. This was an ordnance-ship from Woolwich, which had unfortunately separated from her convoy, and being herself of no force, was taken without defence by a small privateer. This vessel contained, besides a large mortar upon a new construction, several pieces of fine brass cannon, a large quantity of small arms and ammunition, with all manner of tools, utensils, and machines, necessary for camps and artillery, in the greatest abundance. The loss of this ship was much resented in England, and occasioned some very severe animadversion upon the admiralty, both within doors and without, for hazarding a cargo of such value and importance in a defenceless vessel.

The tranquility at Boston was in the beginning of March unexpectedly broken in upon, by some sudden and unexpect movements on the side of the rebels. It is said, that as soon as the congress had received intelligence of the prohibitory act, and of the hiring of foreign troops, they immediately dispatched instructions to Gen. Washington, totally to change the mode of carrying on the war, and to bring affairs at Boston to the speediest decision that was possible, in order that the army might be disengaged, and at liberty to oppose the new dangers with which they were threatened.

However this was, a battery was opened near the water-side, at a place called Phipp's farm, on the night of the 2d of March, from whence a severe cannonade and bombardment was carried on against the town, and repeated on the ensuing nights. Whilst the attention of the army was occupied by the firing of houses and other mischiefs incident to this new attack, they beheld with inexpressible surprise, on the morning of the 5th, some considerable works appear on the other side of the town, upon the heights of Dorchester point, which had been erected in the preceding night, and from whence a 24 pounder and a bomb-battery were soon after opened. Some of our officers have acknowledged, that the expedition with which these works were thrown up, with their sudden and unexpected appearance, recalled to their minds those wonderful stories of enchantment and invisible agency which are so frequent in the Eastern romances.

The situation of the army was now very critical. The new works, along with those others which it was evident would now be speedily constructed on some of the neighbouring hills, would command the town, a considerable part of the harbour, and the beach, from whence an imbarkation must take place in the event of a retreat, and render the communication between the troops in the works at Boston Neck, and the main body, difficult and dangerous.

In these circumstances no alternative remained, but to abandon the town, or dislodge the enemy and destroy the new works. Gen. Howe, with his usual spirit and resolution, adopted the latter, and took the necessary measures for the imbarkation, on that very evening, of five regiments, with the light infantry and

and grenadiers, upon a ſervice, which the whole army muſt of courſe have been ultimately engaged in. This deſign was fruſtrated by the intervention of a dreadful ſtorm at night, which rendered the imbarkation impracticable, and thereby probably prevented the loſs of a great number of brave men, if not of the whole army.

It is not, however, to be wondered at, that with a high ſenſe of the Britiſh military honour, as well as of his own, the General ſhould hazard much, rather than ſubmit to the indignity of abandoning the town. He commanded a force, which he knew had been conſidered and repreſented here, as ſufficient to look down all oppoſition in America; and which, in reality, with reſpect to the number of regiments, if not of men, the excellency of the troops, the character of the officers, and the powerful artillery which they poſſeſſed, would have been deemed reſpectable in any country, and dangerous by any enemy. With ſuch troops, to give up that town which had been the original cauſe of the war, and the conſtant object of contention ſince its commencement, to a raw and deſpiſed militia, ſeemed, excluſive of all other ill conſequences, a diſgrace not to be borne. But theſe brave men had, by a variety of events, and, perhaps it will be thought, through original error and miſconduct in the arrangement of the war, been reduced to ſuch circumſtances, and hedged in in ſuch a manner, that no means were left for an exertion of their force and courage, that were not ſubject to the greateſt danger, without affording a proſpect of ſucceſs.

Fortune prevented this perilous trial in the firſt inſtance. On the day that ſucceeded the tempeſt, the deſign was reaſſumed; but upon a nearer inſpection it was diſcovered, that a new work had been thrown up, which was ſtronger than any of the former, and that the whole were now ſo completely fortified, that all hope of forcing them was at an end. It became clear alſo, that Boſton was not a ſituation very happily choſen for the improvement of any advantage which might be obtained towards the reduction of the colonies.

Nothing now remained but to abandon the town, and to convey the troops, artillery, and ſtores, on board the ſhips. Nor was this laſt reſort free from difficulty and danger. The enemy, however, continued quiet in their works, and made not the ſmalleſt attempt to obſtruct the imbarkation, or even to moleſt the rear. It is ſaid, and, though it was poſitively denied by the miniſters in both houſes, ſeems to be generally believed, that ſome kind of convention or agreement, whether verbal, or only underſtood by ſecondary means, was eſtabliſhed between the commanders in chief on each ſide; and that the abſtaining from hoſtility on the one, was the condition of ſaving the town on the other. In proof of this it is affirmed, that combuſtibles were ready laid for firing the town, and that the ſelectmen were permitted to go out, and to hold a conference with Gen. Waſhington upon the ſubject. [38. 253, 4.]

Notwithſtanding this ſecurity, the imbarkation could not be regulated in ſuch a manner, though ten days were ſpent in carrying it into execution, as to prevent ſome degree of precipitation, diſorder, and loſs. It reſembled more the emigration of a nation, than the breaking up of a camp. 1500 of the inhabitants, whoſe attachment to the royal cauſe had rendered them obnoxious to their countrymen, incumbred the tranſports with their families and effects. The officers had laid out their money in furniture, and ſuch other conveniencies as were neceſſary to render their ſituation tolerable; no purchaſers could be procured for theſe effects; and it would have been cruelty in the extreme to many of them, to have been under a neceſſity of leaving their whole ſubſtance behind. The ſoldiers were embarraſſed by their continual duty, and all carriages and labour that could be procured in the town, were of courſe monopolized by the emigrant inhabitants. Every perſon had ſome private concern, which was ſufficient to occupy his time and thoughts. The ſick, wounded, women, and children, called for every care and attention, and of courſe increaſed the embarraſſment and diſtreſs.

It will not be difficult to ſuppoſe ſome part of the confuſion incident to ſuch circumſtances.

The General's ſituation was truly pitiable. But he bore it with great fortitude; and conducted the whole with admirable temper. Some diſcontents appeared, which were to be endured and allayed. Scarcity of proviſions, and ill ſucceſs, always breed diſcontent in camps.

This was in some measure the case at present. The General having received no advices from England since the preceding month of October, they considered themselves in a great measure as abandoned, and left to extricate themselves as they might out of the unfortunate situation in which they had been involved. Discontents are exceedingly fruitful; one generating a number of others in a very small space of time. Mutual jealousies prevailed between the army and navy; each attributing to the other the cause of some part of that uneasiness which itself felt. The intended voyage to Halifax was subject to circumstances of a very alarming nature. The coast, at all times dangerous, was dreadfully so at this tempestuous equinoctial season; and the multitude of ships, which amounted to about 150, increased the difficulty and apprehension. As the high north-east winds now prevailed, they were also liable to be blown off to the West Indies, without a stock of provisions in any degree sufficient to subsist them in such a passage. And, to render matters still more irksome, they were going to a steril miserable country, which was incapable of affording those reliefs which they so much wanted. It could not pass the observation, and was highly vexatious to the military, that all this dangerous voyage, if completed, was directly so much out of their way. They were going to the northern extremity of the continent, when their business lay in the southern, or at least about the center.

The necessity of the situation left no choice of measures, and regret was useless. As the rear embarked March 17. Gen. Washington marched into the town, with drums beating, colours flying, and in all the triumph of victory. He was received by the remaining inhabitants, and acknowledged by the refugees, who now recovered their ancient possessions, with every mark of respect and gratitude that could possibly be shewn to a deliverer. The assembly of the province were not less zealous in their public acknowledgements. His answer was proper, moderate, and becoming his situation [38. 257.]. The King's forces were under a necessity of leaving a considerable quantity of artillery and some stores behind. The cannon upon Bunker's-hill, and at Boston neck, could not be carried off. Attempts were made to render them unserviceable; but the hurry which then prevailed, prevented their having any great effect. Some mortars and pieces of cannon which were thrown into the water, were afterwards weighed up by the townspeople.

Thus was the long-contested town of Boston at length given up, and the colony of Massachuset's-bay, for the present, freed from war, and left at liberty to adopt every measure which could tend to its future strength and security. It was above a week before the weather permitted the fleet to get entirely clear of the harbour and road; but they had ample amends made them in the passage, the voyage to Halifax being shorter and happier than could have been hoped for. Several ships of war were left behind to protect the vessels which should arrive from England: in which, however, they were not perfectly successful; the great extent of the bay, with its numerous islands and creeks, and the number of small ports that surround it, affording such opportunities to the provincial armed boats, and small privateers, that they took a number of these ships, which were still in ignorance that the town had changed masters.

As several movements made by the rebels, and particularly their taking stations on the neighbouring islands, indicated a design of attacking Castle-William, the possession of which would be the means of locking up the ships of war in the harbour, and of rendering all future attempts upon the town by sea impracticable, Gen. Howe thought it necessary to blow up and demolish the fortifications on that island before his departure.

Gen. Washington was now in possession of the capital of Massachuset's-bay; but being ignorant of the destination of the fleet, and apprehensive of an attempt upon New York, he detached several regiments for the protection of that city, on the very day upon which he took possession of Boston. The royal army were not, however, at that time, in circumstances that admitted of their undertaking any expedition. They did not exceed, it is said, nine thousand healthy and effective men, and were in other respects by no means sufficiently provided.

The estates and effects of those emigrants who had accompanied Gen. Howe to Halifax, were ordered to be sold, and the

the produce applied to the public ſervice. Some who ventured to ſtay behind, though they knew themſelves to be obnoxious to the preſent government, were brought to trial, as public enemies, and betrayers of their country; and the eſtates of ſuch as were found guilty, were confiſcated in the ſame manner. But nothing occupied ſo much at preſent the minds of the people of Boſton, or had ſo much attention paid to it by the province in general, as the putting of that town in ſuch a ſtate of defence, as might prevent a repetition of thoſe evils which it had lately undergone. For this purpoſe, the greateſt diligence was uſed in fortifying the town and harbour; ſome foreign engineers were procured to ſuperintend the works, and every inhabitant dedicated two days in the week to their conſtruction. Great doubts may, however, be entertained, whether Boſton can be rendered tenible againſt an army, though theſe works may preſerve it from inſult.

A Scheme which is deemed to exhibit the whole race of mankind now on the face of the globe.

Great Britain —	7,500,000
Ireland — —	2,600,000
France — —	18,400,000
Spain — —	7,400,000
Portugal — —	3,600,000
Italy — —	4,100,000
Iſles of the Mediterranean	2,700,000
Germany — —	20,600,000
The United Provinces —	3,200,000
Auſtrian Netherlands —	1,500,000
Switzerland, and the republic of Geneva	3,100,000
Sweden — —	3,300,000
Norway — —	1,600,000
Ruſſia — —	17,700,000
Hungary — —	5,000,000
Poland — —	5,000,000
Turky in Europe —	18,000,000
Thus Europe contains	125,300,000
Aſia —	460,000,000
Africa —	150,000,000
America —	160,000,000
Total	895,300,000

If we reckon with the ancients, that a generation laſts 30 years, in that ſpace 895,300,000 men will be born and die, conſequently 81,760 will die every day.

AMERICA. [188.]

For the better underſtanding a reſolution of congreſs of April 22. we here inſert the two bills which are the ſubject of it, omitting only the words of ſtyle.

A Bill for declaring the intentions of the parliament of G. Britain, concerning the exerciſe of the right of impoſing taxes within his Majeſty's colonies, provinces, and plantations, in North America.

Whereas the exerciſe of the right of taxation by the parliament of G. Britain, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in his Majeſty's colonies, provinces, and plantations, in North America, has been found by experience to occaſion great uneaſineſs and diſorders, and has by ſundry miſrepreſentations been made the means of miſleading many of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, who yet acknowledge the juſtice of contributing to the common defence of the empire, provided ſuch contribution ſhould be raiſed under the authority of the general court or general aſſembly of each reſpective colony, province, or plantation;

And whereas, in order as well to remove the ſaid uneaſineſſes, and to quiet the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects, who may be diſpoſed to return to their allegiance, as to reſtore the peace and welfare of all his Majeſty's dominions, it is expedient to declare, that the King and parliament of G. Britain will not impoſe any duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, within any of the ſaid colonies, provinces, or plantations:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty, That it may be declared and enacted, and it is hereby declared and enacted, that from and after the King and Parliament of Great Britain will not impoſe any duty, tax, or aſſeſſment whatever, payable within any of his Majeſty's colonies, provinces, and plantations, in North America, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to impoſe for the regulation of commerce; the nett produce of ſuch duties to be always paid and applied to and for the uſe of the colony, province, or plantation, in which the ſame ſhall be reſpectively levied, in ſuch manner as other duties collected by the authority of the reſpective general courts or general aſſemblies of ſuch colonies, provinces, or plantations, are ordinarily paid and applied.

A Bill to enable his Majeſty to appoint commiſſioners, with ſufficient powers, to treat, conſult, and agree upon the means of quieting the diſorders now ſubſiſting in certain of the colonies, plantations, and provinces, of North America.

For the quieting and extinguiſhing of divers jealouſies, and miſapprehenſions of danger to their liberties and legal rights, which have miſled many of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the colonies, provinces, and plantations of New Hampſhire, &c. the [thirteen revolted colonies]; and for a fuller manifeſtation of the juſt and gracious purpoſes of his Majeſty and his Parliament, to maintain and ſecure all his ſubjects in the clear and perfect enjoyment of ſuch liberties and rights; be it enacted, That perſons to be appointed by his Majeſty, under the great ſeal of G. Britain, or any of them, ſhall, by force of this act, have full power, commiſſion, and authority, to treat, conſult, and agree, with ſuch body or bodies political and corporate, or with ſuch aſſembly or aſſemblies of men, or with ſuch perſon or perſons, as in their wiſdom and diſcretion they ſhall think meet, of and concerning any grievances, or complaints of grievances, exiſting, or ſuppoſed to exiſt, in the government of any of the ſaid colonies, provinces, or plantations reſpectively, or in the laws and ſtatutes of this realm reſpecting the ſame; and of or concerning any aid or contribution to be furniſhed by all or any of the colonies, provinces, or plantations reſpectively, for the common defence of this realm, and the dominions thereunto belonging; and of and concerning ſuch other regulations, proviſions, matters, and things, as upon mature deliberation of the ſaid commiſſioners, or any of them, ſhall be thought neceſſary or convenient, for the honour of his Majeſty, and the common good of all his ſubjects.

Provided, That no regulation, proviſion, matter, or thing, ſo propoſed, treated, conſulted, or agreed, ſhall have any other force or effect, or be carried further into execution, than is herein after mentioned and provided, until the ſame ſhall have been approved by parliament.

Provided alſo, That in order to facilitate the good purpoſes of this act, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid commiſſioners, or any of them, from time to time, as they ſhall judge it convenient, to order and proclaim a ceſſation of hoſtilities on the part of his Majeſty's troops, in any of the ſaid colonies or plantations, or any part thereof, for any time and under any conditions or reſtrictions which they ſhall think convenient; and ſuch order and proclamation to revoke and annul, in the ſame manner and form, according to their diſcretion.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid commiſſioners, or any of them, by proclamation under their reſpective hands and ſeals, from time to time, to ſuſpend the operation and effect of a certain act of parliament made and paſſed in the ſixteenth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, for prohibiting all trade and intercourſe with certain colonies and plantations therein named, and for the other purpoſes therein alſo mentioned, or any of the proviſions or reſtrictions therein contained, for ſuch convenient time as the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall think proper, ſpecifying, in ſuch proclamation, at what times and places reſpectively, and with what exceptions and reſtrictions, the ſaid ſuſpenſion ſhall take effect; and the ſaid ſuſpenſion and proclamation, in the ſame manner and form, to annul and revoke, according to their diſcretion.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid commiſſioners, or any of them, may, and they are hereby authoriſed and impowered to ſuſpend, in ſuch places, and for ſuch times, as they ſhall think fit, during the continuance of this act, the operation and effect of all or any of the act or acts of parliament which have paſſed ſince the 10th day of February 1763, and which relate to any of his Majeſty's ſaid colonies, provinces, or plantations, in North America, ſo far as the ſame does relate to them, or the operation and effect of any clauſe, or any proviſion or matter therein contained, ſo far as ſuch clauſes, proviſions, or matters, relate to any of the ſaid colonies, provinces, or plantations.

And it is hereby enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid commiſſioners, or any of them, and they are hereby authoriſed and impowered, to grant a pardon or pardons to any number or deſcription of perſons within the ſaid colonies, provinces, or plantations.

And that no let or hindrance may happen upon the vacancy of the office of governor and commander in chief in any of the

the ſaid colonies, provinces, or plantations reſpectively, or from the abſence of ſuch officer from his government; be it further enacted, That the ſaid commiſſioners, or any of them, ſhall have full power and authority, in any of the ſaid colonies, provinces, or plantations reſpectively, wherein his Majeſty hath uſually heretofore nominated and appointed a governor, to nominate and appoint, by any inſtrument under their hands and ſeals, a proper perſon to be the governor and commander in chief in and for any ſuch colony, province, or plantation, to have, hold, and exerciſe, during his Majeſty's pleaſure, the ſaid office of governor and commander in chief in and for ſuch colony or plantation reſpectively, with all ſuch powers and authorities as any governor of ſuch province heretofore appointed by his Majeſty, might or could have exerciſed, in as full and ample manner and form, as if ſuch governor or commander in chief had been nominated and appointed by his Majeſty's letters-patent or commiſſion; and for that purpoſe, if need be, to revoke, annul, and make void, any commiſſion or letters-patent heretofore granted for appointing any ſuch governor and commander in chief.

And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall continue to be in force until

Pennſylvania Evening-Poſt, May 4. 1778.

In CONGRESS, April 22. 1778.

THE Committee to whom was referred the General's letter of the 18th, containing a certain printed paper, ſent from Philadelphia, purporting to be the draught of a bill for declaring the *intentions* of the Parliament of Great Britain, as to the *exerciſe* of what they are pleaſed to term their *right* of impoſing taxes within the United States; and alſo the draught of a bill to enable the King of Great Britain to appoint commiſſioners, with powers to treat, conſult, and agree, upon the means of quieting certain diſorders within the ſaid States, — beg leave to obſerve,

That the ſaid paper being induſtriouſly circulated by emiſſaries of the enemy, in a partial and ſecret manner, the ſame ought to be forthwith printed for the public information.

The Committee cannot aſcertain, whether the contents of the ſaid paper have been framed in Philadelphia or in Great Britain, much-leſs whether the ſame are really and truly intended to be brought into the Parliament of that kingdom, or whether the ſaid Parliament will confer thereon the uſual ſolemnities of their laws; but are inclined to believe this will happen, for the following reaſons.

1ſt, Becauſe their General hath made divers feeble efforts to ſet on foot ſome kind of treaty during the laſt winter [187.], though, either from a miſtaken idea of his own dignity and importance, the want of information, or ſome other cauſe, he hath not made application to thoſe who are inveſted with proper authority.

2dly, Becauſe they ſuppoſe, that the fallacious idea of a ceſſation of hoſtilities will render theſe States remiſs in their preparations for war.

3dly, Becauſe, believing the Americans wearied with war, they ſuppoſe we will accede to their terms for the ſake of peace.

4thly, Becauſe they ſuppoſe that our negotiations may be ſubject to a like corrupt influence with their debates.

5thly, Becauſe they expect from this ſtep the ſame effects they did from what one of their miniſters thought proper to call his *conciliatory motion* [37. 487.], viz. that it will prevent foreign powers from giving aid to theſe States; that it will lead their own ſubjects to continue a little longer the preſent war; and that it will detach ſome weak men in America from the cauſe of freedom and virtue.

6thly, Becauſe their King, from his own ſhewing, hath reaſon to apprehend, that his fleets and armies, inſtead of being employed againſt the territories of theſe States, will be neceſſary for the defence of his own dominions. And,

7thly, Becauſe the impracticability of ſubjugating this country being every day more and more manifeſt, it is their intereſt to extricate themſelves from the war upon any terms.

The Committee beg leave farther to obſerve, That upon a ſuppoſition the matters contained in the ſaid paper will really go into the Britiſh ſtatute-book, they ſerve to ſhew, in a clear point of view, the weakneſs and wickedneſs of the enemy.

Their weakneſs: 1ſt, Becauſe they formerly declared, not only that they had a right to bind the inhabitants of theſe States in all caſes whatſoever, but alſo that the ſaid inhabitants ſhould *abſolutely* and *unconditionally* ſubmit to the exerciſe of that right: and this ſubmiſſion they have

have endeavoured to exact by the ſword. Receding from this claim, therefore, under the preſent circumſtances, ſhews their inability to enforce it.

2dly, Becauſe their prince hath heretofore rejected the humbleſt petitions of the repreſentatives of America, praying to be conſidered as ſubjects, and protected in the enjoyment of peace, liberty, and ſafety, and hath waged a moſt cruel war againſt them, and employed the ſavages to butcher innocent women and children; but now the ſame prince pretends to treat with thoſe very repreſentatives, and grant to the *arms* of America what he refuſed to her *prayers*.

3dly, Becauſe they have uniformly laboured to conquer this continent, rejecting every idea of accommodation propoſed to them, from a confidence in their own ſtrength: wherefore it is evident, from the change in their mode of attack, that they have loſt this confidence. And,

4thly, Becauſe the conſtant language ſpoken, not only by miniſters, but by the moſt public and authentic acts of the nation, hath been, that it is incompatible with their dignity to treat with the Americans while they have arms in their hands: notwithſtanding which, an offer is now about to be made for treaty.

The *wickedneſs* and *inſincerity* of the enemy appear from the following conſiderations.

1ſt, Either the bills now to be paſſed contain a direct or indirect ceſſion of a part of their former claims, or they do not. If they do, then it is acknowledged that they have ſacrificed many brave men in an unjuſt quarrel. If they do not, then they are calculated to deceive America into terms, to which neither argument before the war, nor force ſince, could procure her aſſent.

2dly, The firſt of theſe bills appears, from the title, to be a declaration of the *intentions* of the Britiſh Parliament concerning the *exerciſe* of the *right of impoſing taxes* within theſe States; wherefore, ſhould theſe States treat under the ſaid bill, they would indirectly *acknowledge* that right, to obtain which acknowledgement the preſent war hath been avowedly undertaken and proſecuted on the part of Great Britain.

3dly, Should ſuch pretended right be ſo acquieſced in, then, of conſequence, the ſame might be exerciſed whenever the Britiſh Parliament ſhould find themſelves in a different *temper and diſpoſition*; ſince it muſt depend upon thoſe, and ſuch like contingencies, how far men will act according to their former *intentions*.

4thly, The ſaid firſt bill, in the body thereof, containeth no new matter, but is preciſely the ſame with the motion before mentioned, and liable to all the objections which lay againſt the ſaid motion, excepting the following particular, viz. That, *by the motion*, actual taxation was to be ſuſpended as long as America ſhould give as much as the ſaid Parliament might think proper; whereas, *by the propoſed bill*, it is to be ſuſpended as long as future Parliaments continue of the ſame mind with the preſent.

5thly, From the ſecond bill it appears, that the Britiſh King may, if he pleaſes, appoint commiſſioners to *treat* and *agree* with thoſe whom they pleaſe, about a variety of things therein mentioned; but ſuch treaties and agreements are to be of no validity without the concurrence of the ſaid Parliament, except ſo far as they relate to the *ſuſpenſion* of hoſtilities and of certain of their acts, the granting of pardons, and the appointing of governors, to theſe ſovereign, free, and independent States; wherefore the ſaid Parliament have reſerved to themſelves in *expreſs words*, the power of ſetting aſide any ſuch treaty, and taking the advantage of any circumſtance which may ariſe to ſubject this continent to their uſurpations.

6thly, The ſaid bill, by holding forth a tender of pardon, implies a criminality in our juſtifiable reſiſtance; and conſequently, to treat under it, would be an implied ackowledgement, that the inhabitants of theſe States were, what Britain hath declared them to be, *rebels*.

7thly, The inhabitants of theſe States being claimed by them as ſubjects, they may infer, from the nature of the negotiation now pretended to be ſet on foot, that the ſaid inhabitants would of right be afterwards bound by ſuch laws as they ſhould make; wherefore any agreement entered into on ſuch negotiation, might, at any future time, be repealed. And,

8thly, Becauſe the ſaid bill purports, that the commiſſioners therein mentioned may treat with private individuals; a meaſure highly derogatory to the dignity of national character.

From all which it appears evident to your Committee, That the ſaid bills are intended to operate upon the hopes and fears

fears of the good people of these States, so as to create divisions among them, and a defection from the common cause, now, by the blessing of Divine Providence, drawing near to a favourable issue; that they are the sequel of that insidious plan, which, from the days of the stamp-act down to the present time, hath involved this country in contention and bloodshed; and that, as in other cases, so in this, although circumstances may force them at times to recede from their unjustifiable claims, there can be no doubt but they will, as heretofore, upon the first favourable occasion, again display that lust of domination which hath rent in twain the mighty empire of Britain.

Upon the whole matter, the Committee beg leave to report it as their opinion, That as the Americans united in this arduous contest upon principles of common interest, for the defence of common rights and privileges, which union hath been cemented by common calamities, and by mutual good offices and affection; so the great cause for which they contend, and in which all mankind are interested, must derive its success from the continuance of that union: wherefore any man, or body of men, who should presume to make any separate or partial convention or agreement with commissioners under the Crown of Great Britain, or any of them, ought to be considered and treated as open and avowed enemies of these United States.

And farther, your Committee beg leave to report as their opinion, That these United States cannot with propriety hold any conference or treaty with any Commissioners on the part of Great Britain, unless they shall, as a preliminary thereto, either withdraw their fleets and armies, or else, in positive and express terms, acknowledge the independence of the said States.

And inasmuch as it appears to be the design of the enemies of these States, to lull them into a fatal security; to the end that they may act with a becoming weight and importance, it is the opinion of your Committee, That the several States be called upon to use the most strenuous exertions to have their respective quotas of continental troops in the field as soon as possible, and that all the militia of the said States be held in readiness to act as occasion may require.

The report being read, and debated by paragraphs, resolved unanimously, that Congress approve and confirm the said report.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

"*New York, May 7.* On the receipt of the two conciliatory bills from England, Gov. Tryon ordered them to be published in the New-York papers several times; to which he added the following.

"I do hereby certify, that the foregoing drafts of bills are true copies of the enclosures sent me in a dispatch by the Rt Hon. Lord George Germaine, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

His Majesty having seen with great concern the calamitous consequences of the dispute with the colonies, and willing to hope, that even those who have been most forward in bringing on those misfortunes, are now convinced of the fatal tendency of their conduct, and would gladly return to their allegiance, if they were not with-held by apprehensions, that advantage would be taken of their submission, to pursue measures dictated by resentment of their past behaviour, and to impose upon the colonies intolerable burthens and restraints; to remove all grounds of such apprehensions, and to prepare the way to the return of peace, the above bills were read in the House of Commons on the 19th day of February last, in pursuance of an unanimous resolve of that House of the 17th of the same month; and I have his Majesty's command to cause them to be printed and dispersed, that the people at large may be acquainted with their contents, and of the favourable disposition of Great Britain towards the American Colonies. Given under my hand at New York, this 15th day of April 1778.

WILLIAM TRYON."

The copies of the bills read in the House of Commons, Feb. 19. published here, and sent into the Jerseys, Connecticut, &c. by order of Gen. Tryon, operate variously on the minds of the inhabitants. The people of property are for matters being immediately compromised, as the conditions offered are ample as their wishes, and lenient beyond their expectations; as they are sensible of the distresses caused by their unnatural revolt, and justly apprehensive, that if the terms now offered be madly rejected, their country will exhibit a scene of unexampled

pled carnage and devaſtation. On the other hand, thoſe whoſe conſequence and ideal property muſt be annihilated with the rebellion, among whom are moſt of the members of Congreſs, reprobate every motion tending to a reconciliation, and are for adhering to independency." *Rivington's Royal Gazette.*

From the York-Town Gazette, May 4.

"On Saturday the 2d inſt. Simeon Deane, Eſq; [brother of Silas Deane], arrived at Congreſs expreſs from the American plenipotentiaries at Paris, and delivered his diſpatches to his Excellency the Preſident. The important contents are by a correſpondent thus communicated to us.

The news of the defeat and captivity of Gen. Burgoyne were received in France the beginning of December with as much joy as if a victory by their own troops had been announced. Our plenipotentiaries took this opportunity again to attract the attention of the court of France to the object of their negotiation. On the 16th, Monſ. Girard, Royal Syndic of Straſburg, and ſecretary of his Majeſty's council of ſtate, waited upon our plenipotentiaries, and informed them, by order of the King, "That after long and full conſideration of our affairs and propoſitions in council, it was decided, and his Majeſty was determined to acknowledge our independence, and make a treaty with us of amity and commerce: That in this treaty no advantage would be taken of our preſent ſituation to obtain terms from us, which otherwiſe would not be convenient for us to agree to; his Majeſty deſiring that the treaty, once made, ſhould be durable, and our amity ſubſiſt for ever; which could not be expected if each nation did not find its intereſt in the continuance as in the commencement of it: it was therefore his intention, that the terms of the treaty ſhould be ſuch, as we might be willing to agree to if our ſtate had been long eſtabliſhed, and in the fullneſs of ſtrength and power, and ſuch as we ſhould approve of when that time ſhould come: That his Majeſty was fixed in his determination, not only to acknowledge, but to ſupport, our independence, by every means in his power: That in doing this he might probably be ſoon engaged in war, with all the expences, riſk, and damage uſually attending it; yet he ſhould not expect any compenſation from us on that account; nor pretend that he acted wholly for our ſakes, ſince, beſides his real good-will to us and our cauſe, it was manifeſtly the intereſt of France, that the power of England ſhould be diminiſhed by our ſeparation from it: He ſhould, moreover, not ſo much as inſiſt, that, if he engaged in the war with England on our account, we ſhould not make a ſeparate peace for ourſelves, whenever good and advantageous terms were offered to us; the only condition he ſhould require, and rely on, would be this, That we, in no peace to be made with England, ſhould give up our independence, and return to the obedience of that government."

That upon theſe principles, by virtue of full powers from the King of France to M. Girard, Royal Syndic of the city of Straſburg, and ſecretary of his Majeſty's council of ſtate, dated Jan. 30. 1778, this miniſter, with our plenipotentiaries, ſigned, at Paris, on the 6th of February, a treaty of alliance and commerce between the crown of France and the United States of America, almoſt in the very terms in which the American plenipotentiaries had been inſtructed by Congreſs. In the treaty of alliance the following articles are conſpicuous.

"Art. 1. If war ſhould break out between France and Great Britain during the continuance of the preſent war between the United States and England, his Majeſty and the United States ſhall make it a common cauſe, and aid each other mutually with their good offices, their counſels, and their forces, according to the exigence of conjunctures, as becomes good and faithful allies.

Art. 2. The eſſential and direct end of the preſent defenſive alliance is, to maintain effectually the liberty, ſovereignty, and independence, abſolute and unlimited, of the ſaid United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce.

Art. 6. The Moſt Chriſtian King renounces for ever the poſſeſſion of the iſland of Bermuda, as well as of any part of the continent of North America, which before the treaty of Paris in 1763 [25. 134.], or in virtue of this treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the crown of Great Britain, or to the United States, heretofore called Britiſh Colonies, or which are at this time or have lately been under the power of the King of Great Britain."

The treaty of commerce ſtands upon the

the broad basis of equality; and considering the established great power of France, and the infancy of the United States, is an act without parallel. In a word, the sentiments delivered on the 16th of December by M. Girard, by order of the King of France, are sentiments rarely entertained by princes, and which, together with these equal treaties, must rank him, not only among the greatest monarchs of France, but in history.

The independence of America is a favourite object with all those powers of Europe who entertain commercial views. With respect to the acknowledgement of our independence, they have waited the example of France, and will now be determined in our favour by her conduct. The Emperor, Spain, and Prussia, are determined to support us. On the 6th of November last the Prussian minister wrote in the following terms to one of our plenipotentiaries: "As to the reinforcements of troops which G. Britain may receive from other powers of Europe for the next campaign, I can assure you, Sir, that your nation has nothing to fear from Russia or Denmark; and that Germany will not furnish but some hundred men which the Duke of Brunswick, the Landgrave of Hesse, and the Margrave of Anspach, in conformity to their treaties, cannot but send annually, to recruit the troops which those princes hold in America in the pay of England. It is with sincere satisfaction that I give you this agreeable information." — The King of Prussia would not allow the troops of Hesse and Hanau in British pay to pass through his dominions. — He has promised to be the second power in Europe to acknowledge the independence of America.

Our plenipotentiaries assure us, that Britain failing in this campaign, cannot possibly make another in America, so low are her finances reduced, so ruined is her credit abroad, and so difficult is it for her to procure men at home; that the greatest preparations for war were making in all parts of France; that near 50,000 French troops were actually marched into Normandy and Brittany; and that the navy of France and Spain now consisted of 270 sail ready for sea.

These important advices were brought in Le Sensible, M. Marignie commander, a royal frigate of France, of 28 twelve-pounders and 300 men. She left Brest on the 8th of March, and after a passage of 35 days arrived at Casco Bay; from whence she sailed on her return, after two days stay to take in water."

"In CONGRESS, Feb. 20. 1778.

WHEREAS it is represented to Congress by his Excellency General Washington, that the mode adopted by many of the United States, of inlisting their quotas of troops only for six or nine months, occasions a constant change of men; by which means great part of his army constantly consists of undisciplined troops, and of course occasions great fatigue and trouble to his officers, in rendering them fit for any service; and that by the time they come to know the duty of a soldier, their inlistments expire:

Resolved, That all the troops now composing the armies of these United States, and all such other troops as shall hereafter inlist, or be drafted to serve in their armies, shall be deemed, and they are hereby declared to be troops of these United States during the continuance of the war between these United States and Great Britain, and subject to all the regulations, pains, and penalties, specified in the articles of war heretofore made and ordained by these United States in Congress, notwithstanding any law of any of these United States to the contrary.

Resolved, That his Excellency General Washington, and all and every other officer of these United States, commanding in any garrison or fort, or at any post, of on any detachment, be, and they are hereby authorised and required, to apprehend, and detain in safe custody, all such persons as shall quit the service of these United States during the continuance of the war between these United States and Great Britain, under pretence of the time of their inlistment being expired, in order that they may be brought to condign punishment for desertion.

By order of Congress,

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Attest. CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec."

"*Boston, April* 4. A Spanish man of war is arrived at this port from Cadiz: there came over in her four American merchants, who it is said have been some time at Madrid on an important commission; but what success they met with, we are not able to tell. The Spanish captain is gone to the Congress."

"*New York, April* 2. The general assembly of North Carolina, alarmed at the number of their officers in the Continental

tinental army who have of late reſigned their commiſſions, have publiſhed a reſolution, declaring, "That ſuch officers as ſhall at the preſent criſis quit the ſervice, without ſhewing ſufficient cauſe, and obtaining permiſſion from Mr Waſhington, ſhall be for ever incapable of ſerving in any poſt of honour, civil or military, under the United States.

"In CONGRESS, December 19. 1777.

WHEREAS Sir William Howe, commander in chief of his Britannic Majeſty's forces, has required, that proviſions ſhould be ſent in for the relief of the American priſoners in his poſſeſſion, and for the purchaſe of ſuch neceſſaries as they now ſtand in need of, and has prohibited the circulation of the money ſtruck by the authority of theſe States, within ſuch parts of the country as are at preſent ſubjected to his power, whereby great difficulties have accrued in relieving the diſtreſſes of the American priſoners; and whereas large ſums of Continental bills of credit have been counterfeited and iſſued by the agents, emiſſaries, and abettors of Sir William Howe:

Reſolved, "That the accounts of all proviſions, and other neceſſaries, which already have been, or hereafter may be ſupplied by the public, to priſoners in the power of theſe States, ſhall be diſcharged, either by receiving from the Britiſh commiſſary of priſoners, or any of his agents, proviſions or other neceſſaries, equal in quality or kind to what have been ſupplied, or the amount thereof, in gold or ſilver, at the rate of 4s. 6d. Sterling for every dollar of the currency of theſe States; and that all theſe accounts be liquidated and diſcharged previous to the releaſe of any priſoners to whom proviſions or other neceſſaries ſhall have been ſupplied."

On the 8th of January 1778, the Congreſs, in conſequence of a report of their board of war, among a number of reſolves, paſſed the following.

"That General Waſhington be directed to require of General Howe the reaſons why ſeveral officers in the ſervice of theſe States, and other citizens now in his power, have been ſo long confined, either in the provoſt guard, or loathſome gaols, and treated with ſuch unparalleled rigour; and if General Howe ſhall refuſe to make any anſwer to his requiſition within the ſpace of five days, or give ſuch reaſons for the treatment of theſe unfortunate priſoners as ſhall not be juſtifiable by the law of nations, General Waſhington be directed, immediately to order a number of the enemy's officers, as nearly equal in rank and condition of life as poſſible to the perſons ſo confined without cauſe, forthwith to be impriſoned, ſubſiſted, and treated, in the ſame manner as the perſons above alluded to are impriſoned, ſubſiſted, and treated: And that he be informed, that it is the expectation and expreſs order of Congreſs, that this mode of treatment in general be continued, changed, or ſuſpended, as the conduct of the enemy, with reſpect to the American priſoners, ſhall from time to time render juſt and neceſſary, without waiting for any ſpecial order from Congreſs for ſuch purpoſe.

That the commiſſary-general of priſoners, and his reſpective deputies, be forthwith directed to call in all the officers and privates belonging to the enemy, and to confine them in ſuch places, and order them to be ſubſiſted and treated in ſuch manner, as ſhall render their ſituation ſimilar, in all reſpects, to that of the officers and privates who are priſoners with the enemy; and that they continue this mode of treatment, till a change of conduct on the part of the enemy take place, or the commander in chief of the army of theſe States do give directions for a different line of conduct.

That it be recommended to the government of the reſpective States where priſoners of war are confined, to give every aſſiſtance in their power to the commiſſary-general of priſoners, or his deputies, by putting them in poſſeſſion of gaols, or other buildings, and by furniſhing them with guards, in order to enable them to execute the foregoing reſolution."

In the proceedings of the American Congreſs on Feb. 26. 1778, is the following article. "It appears to Congreſs by the copy of a letter from Gen. Waſhington to Gen. Howe, of the 10th of this month, that he has conſented to the propoſitions of Gen. Howe to the following effect: That an exchange of all priſoners now in our poſſeſſion, officer for officer, ſoldier for ſoldier, and citizen for citizen, ſo far as number and rank will apply, be carried into execution as expeditiouſly as the nature of the caſe will admit, and without regard to any controverted point, which might prove an impediment to ſo deſirable an end. CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec."

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"*Philadelphia, March* 28. Yesterday Gen. Lee arrived in this city from New York across the Jerseys by land, and was at the play, and afterwards at the rooms in the evening."

"*Philadelphia, April* 1. Besides Lee, who has been exchanged for Prescot, a general exchange of officers has taken place, particularly of the French, but not an exchange of privates."

"*Philadelphia, March* 30. The commander in Chief has thought proper, in general orders, from the clearest and fullest conviction, to give this public testimony of the innocence of Capt. Campbell of the Royal Highland Emigrants, lately accused of holding a correspondence with and giving intelligence to the rebels; and, in justice to his character, at the same time to signify his entire approbation of the fidelity and diligence with which Capt. Campbell has executed the several duties committed to his charge."

"*New York, April* 13. It is reported, that the prosecution which Gen. Burgoyne lately carried on against the rebel colonel Henley, originated from the following cause. Col. Henley commanded the guard placed upon the said General, and the army under his command, whom he and his myrmidons constantly abused with bitter invectives and scurrilous epithets. A British serjeant one day modestly remonstrating against such unmanly proceedings, was grosly insulted by Henley and his gang. The serjeant growing warm, declared, that none but miscreants would treat unarmed soldiers in so unworthy a manner: upon which Henley heroically drew his sword, and run him through the shoulder. A tumult ensued, and the rebels were preparing to fire upon the British soldiers, when Gen. Burgoyne appeared, and by his presence prevented any further mischief. He complained of the perfidy, villany, and cruelty, with which the troops under his care were treated by Henley and his regiment, who had threatened, and only wanted a pretence, to massacre him and them: he insisted, that Gen. Heath should immediately call a court-martial, and pledged himself to prove that Henley had acted in a manner unworthy of the character of an officer or soldier, and that his designs were base and bloody. A court-martial was accordingly appointed; before which Gen. Burgoyne appeared as prosecutor, and, in a speech which does him honour, pointed out the enormity of Henley's crimes; a sufficient proof of which he adduced, supported by the clearest and fullest evidence. The court-martial, after sitting ten days, acquitted Henley; and then he had the audacity to send a challenge to Gen. Burgoyne, which was treated with proper contempt." *New-York Gazette.*

Gen. Washington to Gen. Burgoyne.

"*Head Quarters, Pennsylvania, Mar.* 11. 1778.

SIR,

I was, only two days since, honoured with your very obliging letter of the 11th of February.

Your indulgent opinion of my character, and the polite terms in which you are pleased to express it, are peculiarly flattering; and I take pleasure in the opportunity you have afforded me, of assuring you, that, far from suffering the views of national opposition to be imbittered and debased by personal animosity, I am ever ready to do justice to the merit of the gentleman and the soldier; and to esteem where esteem is due, however the idea of a public enemy may interpose. You will not think it the language of unmeaning ceremony, if I add, that sentiments of personal respect, in the present instance, are reciprocal.

Viewing you in the light of an officer contending against what I conceive to be the rights of my country, the reverse of fortune you experienced in the field cannot be unacceptable to me; but, abstracted from considerations of national advantage, I can sincerely sympathise with your feelings as a soldier, the unavoidable difficulties of whose situation forbid his success; and as a man, whose lot combines the calamity of ill health, the anxieties of captivity, and the painful sensibility for a reputation, exposed, where he most values it, to the assaults of malice and detraction.

As your aid-de-camp went directly on to Congress, the business of your letter to me had been decided before it came to hand. I am happy that their chearful acquiescence with your request prevented the necessity of my intervention. And, wishing you a safe and agreeable passage, with a perfect restoration of your health,

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON."

PARLIAMENT. [196.]

On Monday, May 11. when the Commons were about to break up, Col. Barré called the attention of the Houſe to a moſt melancholy conſideration. He ſaid, he had a motion to make, and he thought the preſent time the moſt ſeaſonable to call upon the juſtice and the gratitude of the Houſe, upon an occaſion the moſt ſolemn and melancholy that could be imagined. This misfortune, which he had at this moment to lament, would have at all times been a ſad diſaſter to this country; but was moſt peculiarly ſo at this criſis: he would not take up the attention of the Houſe any time, but come immediately to his motion, which was, That an humble addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, requeſting, that he would be pleaſed to direct, that the remains of the late William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, ſhould be interred at the public expence; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that the Houſe would make good all the expences attending his funeral.

Mr Rigby expreſſed himſelf as warm an admirer of the late Noble Earl's virtues as any gentleman in the Houſe: he had known him early: he was thoroughly acquainted with his great qualities, and he revered him as much as it was poſſible to reſpect a man: but the honours paid at a funeral were but tranſitory: ſomething more laſting ought to be deviſed: a monument, in his opinion, would be, to poſterity, a more laſting commemoration than funeral pomp could poſſibly convey. He did not riſe to negative the motion: no gentleman could be more deſirous to honour the memory of the late Lord; he only wiſhed to ſuggeſt the idea of a monument as more laſting than the honours of a funeral; and to leave it to the Hon. Gentleman to adopt it if he ſhould find it the more eligible.

Mr Dunning thought that the ideas of both the members ought to be adopted. Too much could not poſſibly be done to perpetuate the memory of a man to whom the nation owed the greateſt obligations. He therefore moved, that it might be added, "and that a monument be erected at the public expence to the memory of that great and able ſtateſman, with an inſcription expreſſive of the ſentiments and feelings of the Houſe for ſo irreparable a loſs."

Mr T. Townſhend ſhewed a tenderneſs of heart, which, upon another occaſion, might have betrayed effeminacy, but upon the preſent was nothing more than the effuſion of an honeſt heart, which felt for the loſs which his country had ſuſtained: his grief manifeſted itſelf in his voice and geſture, and overflowed at his eyes.

Lord North, who had left the Houſe, and had returned upon notice being given to him of the motion, arrived juſt at this moment. He was almoſt out of breath: his Lordſhip ſaid, that though he had not arrived time enough to ſecond the motion, yet he was happy that he arrived time enough to give his aſſent to it: no one was better acquainted with the great abilities of that great man than he was: no one admired them more, or poſſeſſed a greater veneration for his memory: and he lamented that death had deprived his country of thoſe ſervices which he might have rendered it.

The motion was then put, and carried unanimouſly: "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that his Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that the remains of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, be interred at the public charge; and that a monument be erected, in the collegiate church of St Peter's, Weſtminſter, to the memory of that excellent ſtateſman, with an inſcription expreſſive of the public ſenſe of ſo great and irreparable a loſs; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that this Houſe would make good the expences attending the ſame."

Mr Pulteney moved, that the Houſe ſhould be ordered to attend the funeral.

Col. Barré wiſhed that the Hon. Member would withdraw his motion. He wiſhed, that the honours to be paid to his memory ſhould be the genuine and voluntary offspring of public gratitude and admiration. If an order of the Houſe ſhould paſs for attending the funeral, the Speaker and his officers would perhaps be the only perſons that would attend from that Houſe. A compulſory attendance could not do honour to the ſhade of a man who had been the ſaviour of his country; whoſe death would create as univerſal joy among the enemies of this kingdom, as his name and abilities were formidable to them.

Mr Pulteney withdrew his motion.

In the Houſe of Lords, May 13. Lord Shelburne, after a ſhort preface, moved, That the Houſe do attend the funeral of the late William, Earl of Chatham, whatever

ever day his Majeſty ſhall appoint. This brought on a curious debate; in which, beſides the Noble mover, the Duke of Chandois, and Lords Camden, Hillſborough, and Dudley, took a part. The laſt Noble Lord moved, that the debate be adjourned till this day; and the queſtion being put, the Contents were 16; Non-contents 15. The main queſtion put by Lord Shelburne being then put, the Contents that went below the bar were 16, Non-contents 16; and proxies being called for, the proxies for the original motion were 3, againſt it 4; ſo that the numbers for the attendance of the Houſe of Lords on the funeral of William Earl of Chatham were 19, Non-contents 20, proxies included.

On the 13th Lord North reported to the Commons the King's anſwer to their addreſs, viz. That his Majeſty would give directions as deſired by it.

Lord John Cavendiſh then challenged the attention of the Houſe to a matter in which he hoped to find their gratitude manifeſt itſelf in a generous manner. The great ſtateſman whoſe loſs this country will long have reaſon to regret, the immortal Chatham, had not ſignalized himſelf leſs by his diſintereſtedneſs, than by his zeal for his country's ſervice. In this laſt object was every other conſideration ſacrificed; and while he had any thing to do for the ſtate, he was inſenſible to every deſire to aggrandize himſelf: public and perſonal intereſts were ideas he had never connected; the latter was always ſwallowed up in the former: the effects of this generous ſpirit now lie heavy on his family: and he flattered himſelf that the Houſe would take their caſe into conſideration, nor ſuffer the deſcendents of that great man, to whom this country owed its greateſt glory, to be expoſed to want.

Lord North heartily coincided with the Noble Lord: he was conſcious that the late Lord Chatham had deſerved ſo well of the ſtate, that his deſcendents had certainly a juſt claim to the generoſity of the Houſe, and the gratitude of the nation: he aſſured the Noble Lord, that he would with pleaſure ſupport any motion that might be made in favour of the late Earl's family.

Mr T. Townſhend then roſe for that purpoſe: he launched into a panegyric on the renowned ſtateſman whom the nation had juſt loſt; and while he drew a juſt picture of his great qualities and virtues, he exhibited the moſt pleaſing ſpectacle to a ſentimental auditory; — a man who could ſcarce find utterance to expreſs his feelings on a loſs which every Briton had reaſon to deplore. After ſumming up all his virtues, and ſhewing, that however beneficial they had been to the ſtate, his family had not reaped that advantage from them which they might have received had he been leſs diſintereſted, he moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe for his moſt gracious anſwer to their addreſs of Monday laſt; and to beſeech his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow ſome ſignal and laſting mark of his royal favour on the family of the late William Pitt Earl of Chatham; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that whatever he, from his princely goodneſs, ſhall think proper to be granted, this Houſe, animated by the gratitude which they, in common with the reſt of his Majeſty's ſubjects, feel towards the memory of that upright and diſintereſted miniſter, and ambitious of giving a teſtimony of their approbation to that public virtue and ſpirited conduct which directed the councils of this country in the laſt glorious and ſucceſsful war, will, with the greateſt chearfulneſs, make good to his Majeſty."

Lord Nugent warmly ſeconded the motion. His Lordſhip was not more ſparing of his encomiums on the late Earl, than Mr Townſhend had been; and to give a ſtriking proof, that, like St John in Pope's Eſſay on Man, "his laſt wiſh was for his country's good," he inſtanced his laſt words to his ſon, Lord Pitt, now Earl of Chatham, when that young nobleman, previous to his departure for Gibraltar, was taking his leave of his dying father: "Go, my ſon, (ſaid the venerable patriot), go whither your country calls you; let her engroſs all your attention; ſpare not a moment which is due to her ſervice, in weeping over an old man, who ſoon ſhall be no more."

Mr Byng and Mr Fox both paid their tribute to the memory of the man, who, they ſaid, and ſaid with truth, had raiſed his country's glory to an unrivalled pitch; and ſhewed an ardor to ſupport the motion which did them honour.

Col. Barré aſſigned his reaſon for not being beforehand with Mr Townſhend, and making the preſent motion together with his motion for a public funeral: he

ſaid,

ſaid, that the taſk had been aſſigned to him, becauſe in his profeſſional capacity he had acted in an expedition which the Noble Earl had planned. He knew, that glory was his grand object; and that, if it was poſſible for his illuſtrious ſhade to look down upon earth, and ſee what paſſes here below, he would be better pleaſed at the tribute which his country was about to pay his memory at his funeral, than at any proviſion which might be made for his children. Avarice had never been a part of his character: if it had, the motion then before the Houſe would have been unneceſſary: he had had it in his power to gratify to the utmoſt extent both ambition and avarice; but he was ſuperior to ſuch conſiderations; and all ſelfiſh thoughts were buried in the purſuit of his country's glory, which was intimately connected with his own. He was poſſeſſed of the happy talent of transfuſing his own zeal into the ſouls of all thoſe who were to have a ſhare in carrying his projects into execution; and it was a matter well known to many officers then in the Houſe, that no man ever went into the Earl's cloſet, who did not feel himſelf, if poſſible, braver at his return than when he went in, and more zealous in the common cauſe.

He begged to ſay a few words relative to the penſion which the King had been pleaſed to beſtow on the Earl. It was rated at 3000l. a-year; but he believed it to be only nominally ſo much, as he had reaſon to think that not more than 2200l. were annually received.

He ſtated the debts which affected the eſtate of the Earl to be very conſiderable; and the income of the young Lord to be conſequently ſmall. He drew a compariſon between the rewards beſtowed on the Duke of Marlborough, and thoſe given to the Earl of Chatham. The former, after his firſt campaign, was honoured by his Royal miſtreſs with the Ducal coronet, and had 5000l. a-year, clear money, ſettled on him, payable out of the poſt-office. When in 1706 he had gained the famous battle of Blenheim, the manors of Woodſtock and Wotton were granted to him, and a palace was built for him at the Queen's expence. When he loſt his only ſon the Marquis of Blandford, the Queen cauſed an act of parliament to paſs to ſettle the family-titles on his heirs-female and their heirs, in order to ſecure to his poſterity the 5000l. a-year, payable to the title, which the Marlborough family enjoy to this day. Theſe were the princely rewards which that great officer had received for his ſignal ſervices in the field; whilſt a paltry nominal 3000l. a-year was the only ſubſtantial one which Lord Chatham had received; and yet, who would ſay that England is leſs indebted to Chatham than to Marlborough?

Upon the whole, he felt himſelf carried by every conſideration which could weigh with a juſt, grateful, and generous mind, not only to ſecond the Hon. Gentleman's motion, but alſo to wiſh moſt ardently, that the debts affecting the eſtate might be diſcharged by the nation.

Mr Montagu ſpoke to the ſame purport; and, confeſſing himſelf unable to make a juſt panegyric on the late great Earl's virtues, both from their great tranſcendency, and his own little abilities, he concluded with an expreſſion of a great Roman hiſtorian, talking of Cicero, — *Vir magnus, acer; — cujus in laude perſequenda, Cicerone foret opus laudatore;* — intimating, that none but a Chatham could properly ſpeak a Chatham's praiſe. The queſtion was then put on the motion, and unanimouſly carried, not a ſingle member ſeeming to have the leaſt inclination to oppoſe it. It was then ordered to be carried up to the King.

On the 20th Lord North preſented to the Houſe the following meſſage.

" GEORGE R. His Majeſty, having conſidered the addreſs of this Houſe, That he will be graciouſly pleaſed to confer ſome ſignal and laſting mark of his royal favour on the family of the late William Pitt Earl of Chatham, and being deſirous to comply, as ſpeedily as poſſible, with the requeſt of his faithful Commons, has given directions for granting to the preſent Earl of Chatham, and to the heirs of the body of the late William Pitt to whom the Earldom of Chatham may deſcend, an annuity of four thouſand pounds per annum, payable out of the civil-liſt revenue; but his Majeſty not having it in his power to extend the effect of the ſaid grant beyond the term of his own life, recommends it to the Houſe to conſider of a proper method of extending, ſecuring, and annexing the ſame to the Earldom of Chatham, in ſuch manner as ſhall be thought moſt effectual for the benefit of the family of the ſaid William Pitt Earl of Chatham. G. R."

The meſſage was, in the uſual man-

per, read by the Speaker, the members ſtanding up, and being uncovered, and was referred to the ſupply-committee.

Next day, in the ſupply-committee, Mr T. Townſhend lamented, that the ſtate of affairs had not permitted his Majeſty to make as ample proviſion for the late great ſtateſman's family, as Q. Anne had made for the Duke of Marlborough's. To concur therefore with the King in making the ſettlement permanent, he moved, that 4000 l. per ann. ſhould be for ever paid out of the aggregate fund to the title of *Chatham* in the family of the late Lord.

The motion was agreed to immediately without debate or oppoſition.

The ſame day the Sheriffs of London, attended by the Remembrancer and other officers, preſented the following petition.

"To the Honourable the Houſe of Commons, in Parliament aſſembled,

The humble Petition of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled,

Sheweth,

That your petitioners humbly beg leave to return their grateful thanks to this Honourable Houſe for the noble and generous teſtimony which it has borne to the ſervices and merits of the late William Pitt Earl of Chatham.

And your petitioners, with all humility, deſire that their zeal may not ſeem unpleaſing to this Honourable Houſe, or be interpreted as a wiſh in your petitioners to vary from the general ſenſe of their country, as expreſſed in the late Votes of this Honourable Houſe, by their requeſting that the remains of the Earl of Chatham be depoſited in the cathedral church of St Paul, in the city of London.

Your petitioners farther repreſent to this Honourable Houſe, that they entirely feel the delicacy of their ſituation, in conſequence of the ſeveral meaſures taken by this Honourable Houſe; but hope that a favourable interpretation will be put upon any particular marks of gratitude and veneration which the firſt commercial city in the empire is earneſt to expreſs towards the ſtateſman, whoſe vigour and counſels had ſo much contributed to the protection and extenſion of its commerce. By order of the court,

RIX."

Mr Dunning expreſſed his approbation of the ſtyle and purport of it; ſaid, the cathedral of the metropolis was a very proper place for depoſiting the remains of a man who had raiſed the commerce of the city to an envied pitch of greatneſs, by diſabling thoſe powers who wiſhed to cruſh it. If the prayer of the citizens ſhould be granted, he would, either this ſeſſion or the next, move that the monument voted to be erected, ſhould be raiſed in St Paul's.

Mr Rigby ſaid, he was not in a humour to pay ſuch a compliment to the corporation of London, as to ſeparate the body from the monument, which, according to the vote of the Houſe, was to be erected in Weſtminſter abbey. He would boldly ſpeak his ſentiments of the corporation, notwithſtanding the looks of gentlemen near him, who ſeemed diſpleaſed with his opinion. The common council had made free with both houſes of parliament; and he thought he had as good a right to make free with them. His reſpect for the corporation of London had ceaſed, when it ceaſed to be governed by the moſt opulent and reſpectable characters in it. The common council he underſtood intended to aſſiſt at the funeral: he was not inclined to indulge them in their wiſh to parade: it was contrary to the ſenſe of both houſes of parliament; in one of which the motion for attendance had been withdrawn, and in the other rejected. When the motion for a funeral was made, at a late hour, and in a thin Houſe, when gentlemen were rather unaware of it, he expreſſed his diſapprobation of it as an empty honour; and ſuggeſted the idea of a monument as a laſting homage to the memory of Lord Chatham; and as the body of his Lordſhip had already been brought into the neighbourhood of the abbey, and that the monument was to be raiſed there, he thought it moſt proper that the remains and monument ſhould be in the ſame place.

Mr Dunning replied, that he ſaw no impropriety in depoſiting the corpſe in one church, and raiſing a monument in another. If the family of the late Lord had thought proper to bury him at Hayes, or Burton Pynſent, he did not imagine that the Rt Hon. member would have had any objection to erecting the monument in Weſtminſter abbey.

Mr T. Townſhend undertook the defence of the corporation. He ſaid, that the petition was the moſt polite, the moſt reſpectful, and perhaps the beſt written,

written, that had ever been laid before that Houſe. He knew from the very Lords who had compoſed the majority who voted againſt the motion for the attendance of the upper houſe at the funeral, that they did at the time wiſh for nothing more than an unanimous aſſent to the motion: they had told him, that ſuch was really their with; and that they had oppoſed it merely from a regard for the memory of the deceaſed Lord, that might receive an injury in the public opinion, if, after an order of the Houſe, a few Peers only ſhould attend as a Houſe: which muſt have been the caſe at this ſeaſon of the year, when the major part of them would be in the country.

Col. Barré attacked Mr Rigby very warmly. He ſaid, the Houſe had not been taken unawares when the motion was made for Lord Chatham's interment at the public expence: the melancholy event which had brought on that motion was previouſly known by the Houſe. The funeral pomp, which the Rt Hon. Gentleman affected to call an empty vain parade, would be productive of a ſalutary effect, as it would ſhew the enemies of this country, that the national ſpirit, in ſome meaſure created, and always cheriſhed, by Lord Chatham, was not extinct, but might ſtill make this country victorious over all her foes. The aſtoniſhing diſintereſtedneſs of the man required every mark of grateful remembrance which a generous people could beſtow; though he had paſſed through the higheſt employments of the empire, though he had enjoyed the moſt lucrative places of the nation, though he had been in poſſeſſion of the ſecrets of the ſtate, ſtill he had virtue enough to prefer the public good to his own perſonal intereſt, and delivered up the poſts he had filled with clean hands, and retired to the embraces of a pinching, but to him a glorious poverty. When the Rt Hon. Gentleman ſhould have reſigned all his places, after diſplaying as much diſintereſtedneſs while he poſſeſſed them as the Noble Earl whoſe virtues were then the theme of panegyric, he himſelf would move for ſimilar honours to be paid to his memory. He could not avoid ſaying, that, at this critical ſituation of affairs, it was to the laſt degree impolitic, to hold forth any language to the public which might tend to deſtroy that unanimity which was at this juncture the only ſtay, the only hope, of our political ſalvation. To ſay that the poor, the low, the contemptible, were at the head of affairs, could not but give diſguſt to thoſe gentlemen, to reſpectable characters, in whoſe hands the government of the city now is.

Mr Rigby ſaid, at the ſame time that he did not wiſh that ſentiments which were none of his ſhould be attributed to him, and go out under his name into the world, declared himſelf undaunted, tho' ſuch a formidable phalanx was drawn up againſt him. He denied that he had inſinuated, that the government of the city was in the hands of the low, the poor, and the contemptible. He was not afraid to repeat what he had ſaid; it was, that the government of the corporation was in the hands of improper perſons; that is to ſay, in the hands of country-gentlemen, when it ſhould be in thoſe of traders: the aldermen were now, not traders, but politicians. He had in his eye a very worthy gentleman, of very great landed property in the country, who from that very circumſtance he pronounced to be unfit for the office of an alderman, though in every other reſpect an amiable character; numbers of others he could point out in the ſame predicament, who, however reſpectable by their birth, connections, and fortune, were not, in his opinion, the leſs diſqualified for a magiſtracy in the city. When he had expreſſed his diſapprobation of a public funeral for Lord Chatham, he was far from having the leaſt diſreſpect for his memory: he would allow, with every gentleman in the Houſe, that he had the cleaneſt of hands, the cleareſt of heads, the moſt upright of intentions, and the moſt honeſt of hearts; but he was ſtill of opinion, that a monument would be a more laſting honour than a funeral; and that the liberal manner in which the Houſe had that day provided for his deſcendents, would be a more diſtinguiſhed mark of national regard, than the moſt pompous funeral rites could poſſibly be. As to the ſeeming charge brought againſt himſelf by the great encomiums nationally paid to the memory of Lord Chatham for having retired with clean hands, he was unconſcious of having deſerved the inſinuation. The poſſeſſion of the ſecrets of ſtate, alluded, he ſuppoſed, to 'Change-alley; he was not afraid to ſay, that he bid defiance to any man who could bring a charge againſt him of having

ving had any dealings in the alley, or having purchaſed a ſingle guinea's worth in the ſtocks ever ſince he became pay-maſter-general. If any man could accuſe him of any thing unbecoming his public character in the diſcharge of his office, he deſired him to ſtand forth; and if he could prove his accuſation, he would moſt willingly reſign his office: but he was ſure no ſuch charge could be made againſt him; and however diſagreeable it was to his delicacy to pronounce his own panegyric, yet, bold from conſcious innocence, he would not heſitate to ſay, that he poſſeſſed as honeſt and upright a heart, and had as clean hands, as any man who heard him.

Mr Burke joined with thoſe who wiſhed that Lord Chatham's remains might be buried in St Paul's: that ſpacious cathedral was particularly calculated for monuments; it was now a mere deſert, while Weſtminſter abbey was overcrowded. He dwelt much upon the virtues of the Noble Lord: and though he knew that there had been ſome ſhades in his character, for it was in ſome degree impoſſible to be in nature a great character without faults, yet they were ſo brightened by the reſplendent glory of his virtues, that they were to him now, ſince his death, perfectly inviſible. He did not agree with the Rt Hon. Gentleman, that politicians were unfit for the government of the city: the city-politicians had before now ſaved the city; and it was to the firmneſs of their politics that the Houſe owed their exiſtence; that a ſheriff, a privilege ſingular in its kind, could appear at their bar; or indeed that there had been any parliamentary bar for them to appear at. The petition, he declared, was worded in a manner which did the compoſers of it no leſs honour for the patriotic and reſpectful ſentiments it breathed, than for the elegance and beauty of the ſtyle in which it was written. As to the place of the Earl's interment, he hoped the Houſe would not interfere, and rob his family of a right of which it were a ſpecies of ſacrilege to deprive them,—that of depoſiting where they ſhould think fit the remains of this great anceſtor, the pride and boaſt of their family, and the ſource of future emulation to glorious deeds, ſuch as his example might prompt them to.

Mr Dunning then moved that the petition might lie on the table; which was agreed to *nem. con.*

On the 22d the reſolution of the ſupply-committee was reported, and unanimouſly agreed to; and a bill was ordered in.

On the 27th an addreſs was voted to the King, "That his Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to give orders, that 20,000 l. be iſſued for the payment of the debts of the late William Pitt Earl of Chatham; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that this Houſe will make good the ſame."

On the 28th the bill was preſented to the Lords. Lord Camden moved to have it read the firſt time, and afterwards moved it to be read a ſecond time on Monday next, which was ordered accordingly. — The above bill ſettles 4000 l. per ann. on John now Earl of Chatham, and the heirs of the body of the late William Pitt to whom the earldom of Chatham may deſcend; the ſaid annuity not to be determinable on the demiſe of his preſent Majeſty, but to be payable quarterly, without any fees or deductions; and the firſt quarterly payment to be made on the 5th day of July next.

[P. S.] On the ſecond reading of the bill, June 1. the Duke of Chandos aſſured their Lordſhips, that though no one could entertain a higher opinion of the merits of the late Earl, and the great ſervices performed by him in favour of this country, yet he found himſelf, upon conviction, under a neceſſity of putting a negative on it. He obſerved, had the bill only conſidered the preſent Earl, or his immediate deſcendent, he ſhould have no objection to it; but a perpetuity of ſuch an income was of ſuch ſerious conſequence, and would afford ſuch a precedent, as called him, though unwillingly, to give his diſſent to it. His Grace obſerved, that he believed, at preſent, there was but one precedent of a perpetual income ſettled on the deſcendents of a man who had deſerved well of his country, (meaning the great Duke of Marlborough); that the late Duke of Cumberland, he believed their Lordſhips would allow, did great and eminent ſervices to his country, yet his reward was but during his life *; that there was a Noble Lord now living, (al-

* [A miſtake [8. 271.]. The annuity was to his R. Highneſs, and the heirs male of his body.]

luding to Lord Hawke), to whoſe bravery and ſkill, perhaps, their Lordſhips were indebted for ſitting together in their parliamentary capacity at that time; and the granting of this would be an inducement to his family to expect the ſame favours [22. 41.]. He finally called their Lordſhips recollection to what he had at firſt aſſerted, that no Noble Lord could have a greater veneration for the name of Chatham than he had; that he had not previouſly conſulted any Noble Lord about his opinion; and that he only gave it, thinking it his duty to do ſo, as an hereditary guardian of the general intereſts of his country.

The Lord Chancellor coming from the woolſack, agreed with the Noble Lord in ſentiment; but hoped he would, for his ſake, poſtpone a debate on it in ſo thin a Houſe for the preſent, as he had (not knowing his Grace meant to object to it) informed ſome Noble Lords who meant to ſupport the bill, that no debate would take place on the ſecond reading of it; he therefore made it a requeſt, that the Noble Duke would poſtpone his objections till next day, when the Lords might be ſummoned to attend.

The Duke of Chandos ſaid, he had no manner of objection to his Lordſhip's propoſal.

Lord Shelburne then got up to thank the Noble Lord on the woolſack for his candour and politeneſs. His declaring his ſentiments on the bill beforehand, he ſaid, was another proof of them: he therefore, ſince it ſeemed to be the ſenſe of both their Lordſhips to reſerve themſelves for the third reading, (in order that the Lords might be ſummoned), would likewiſe reſerve himſelf for that occaſion; and ſaid, he had little doubt of the bill's meeting the concurrence of the Houſe, which had originated with the King, and had the univerſal aſſent of the Commons.

Lord Camden then made a motion for the third reading of the bill next day, and the Lords to be ſummoned to attend; which being put by the Lord Chancellor, the ſame was ordered.

When the bill was read a third time, June 2. the Duke of Chandos roſe up to oppoſe it in the extent in which it ſtood. He ſaid, he was as much conſcious as any Lord in the aſſembly, of the merits and virtues which diſtinguiſhed the reſpectable character who was the ſubject of their debate; but he could not think that the preſent period was an opportune time for beſtowing ſuch extravagant gratitude. The bill, as it was now conſtituted, entailed a perpetual neceſſity on the nation for ſupplying the ſum of 4000l. per ann. to the preſent Earl of Chatham and his family for ever. Voting this would be therefore voting a perpetual tax on the people, and on that principle he would certainly oppoſe it.

The Duke of Richmond ſaid, he was as great an advocate as the Noble Duke for every ſpecies of œconomy. He was ſo much convinced that a thorough reformation in the conduct of our finances was required, that if it did not take place, this kingdom was utterly undone. But notwithſtanding that he admitted this, he thought they began at the wrong end, by refuſing the moderate reward now ſolicited for the ſervices of an able ſtateſman. The true nature of prudence conſiſted in retrenching ſuperfluity, not in with-holding the neceſſary premiums due to ſuperior merit, or eminent ſervices. If the nation, as no doubt it did, laboured under ſuch particular poverty, the firſt ſtep which ought to be taken was, to convert the multitude of ſinecures to the national advantage. If you think it much to entail a perpetual burden of 4000l. per ann. on Lord Chatham's ſucceſſors, pay them from the money reſulting from the cinque-ports. No ſervices were annexed to that office, and the advantage of it would therefore be very properly applied to the honourable purpoſe of rewarding merit.

The Lord Chancellor ſpoke next. He ſaid, he would not inveſtigate minutely the merits of the deceaſed Lord who was the ſubject of their debate: he undoubtedly poſſeſſed eminent qualities; but whether there were no circumſtances in his character to oppoſe to, or perhaps to preponderate againſt theſe virtues, muſt be left to the deciſion of impartial poſterity. He had many reaſons for not agreeing to the preſent bill. The low ſtate of our finances were certainly one powerful objection; but the precedent conſtituted, in his opinion, the moſt valid argument againſt it. It would be an eaſy matter, if it was eſtabliſhed into practice, that parliament poſſeſſed the right of rewarding ſervices, at ſome future period, when faction would prevail in a greater degree than at preſent, for ſome enthuſiaſtic member to exaggerate

the

the merits of ſome of his cotemporaries, and vote for ſuch a premium as the preſent. There never was but one example of ſuch extraordinary munificence, and that was beſtowed on a perſon to whom there was ſcarce a doubt but that the nation owed more than to any other individual at any period, the Duke of Marlborough; and yet the parliament refuſed to grant the 5000 l. a year, which was afterwards beſtowed upon him, when it was originally requeſted by the Queen, but with-held their generoſity for upwards of five years. But beſides the diſparity of advantage which had in his opinion reſulted to the nation from theſe two perſons, there was this material difference between them, that the Earl of Chatham had, previouſly to his parliamentary ſubſidy, been ſufficiently rewarded: his family had been ennobled; a handſome annuity ſettled upon him and his lady: and theſe, in his opinion, were very adequate rewards for the ſervices that nobleman had performed. To come ſixteen years after the period in which thoſe exertions had been made, and to demand remuneration then, was unprecedented, and at this time highly imprudent.

Lord Camden replied to the Lord Chancellor. He ſaid, a compariſon had been inſtituted between the deceaſed Earl and the Duke of Marlborough. There was ſomething, in his opinion, invidious, in taking ſuch comparative views of characters, flouriſhing at ſuch diſtant periods, and being, of themſelves, of ſuch different complexions; but if compariſons were to be made, he was not afraid that the conſequence would terminate to the diſadvantage of his deceaſed friend. Was there a corner of the world where the Earl of Chatham's virtues had not been felt? He had followed the ſun, and eſtabliſhed poſſeſſions to his country from the Eaſt to the Weſt. He had ſubdued France and Spain; given us the Weſt-India iſlands; recovered to us a part of America, and confirmed our domeſtic ſafety by the wiſdom of his civil regulations. He had fought more battles than ever the Duke of Marlborough did: for the commanders who conquered under him, had but an inferior degree of merit,—a ſubaltern ſpecies of excellence; it was the departed Earl who planned them; he formed the deſigns, and the firſt degree of praiſe was certainly the property of him alone. After all theſe ſervices, was it no addition to his merits, that he had expired in the very act of performing his duty to his country? It was ſaid, theſe kinds of rewards were inſtances of very impolitic profuſion. Would miniſters then confeſs to all the world, that the finances of this country were ſo reduced, that they had it not in their power to ſave from indigence the ſucceſſors of the greateſt man that had ever adorned England? It was alſo ſuggeſted, that the precedent was dangerous. As much as he expected from the riſing generation, he had not a hope that any of them would prove examples of the inconveniencies reſulting from this precedent. In a number of years, there had but occurred two men, who were thought fit, by the unanimous voice of their country, to be ſo honoured and rewarded. Such prodigies were rare; and many periods might elapſe, before a third man appeared to participate with them in theſe public rewards. The Noble Lord on the woolſack had affirmed, that if the Earl of Chatham's ſervices had deſerved ſo much, they would have received it at the time when theſe ſervices were performed. Was that good reaſoning, to affirm, becauſe a perſon's merits had not been rewarded, that they ought not to be rewarded? He could, however, ſpeak with the fulleſt certainty, when he ſaid, that his Majeſty did not conſider the honours conferred ſixteen years ago on Lord Chatham, as a compenſation for the ſervices he had rendered his country; for his Majeſty had done him the honour, ſome time ago, perſonally to obſerve to him, that, when death ſhould deprive him of that illuſtrious ſubject, he would think himſelf bound, in gratitude, to provide for his family. He revered his Majeſty for that obſervation; it diſcovered a mind capable of perceiving merit, without envy, and perfectly ſuſceptible of juſt gratitude.—Among all the extraordinary qualities which diſtinguiſhed this great patriot, there was perhaps none more conſpicuous than his extreme contempt of money. He was diſintereſted to the utmoſt, and would not condeſcend to accept even what were the ſuppoſed perquiſites of office, if he did not find, upon examination, that they were juſtly and properly appropriated to the department. Always bent on the ſervice of his country, he neglected his domeſtic concerns, and never felt but one

deſire, an ambition for his country's honour.

Lord Ravenſworth ſpoke againſt the bill, from the conviction, that the reward already beſtowed on the deceaſed Earl, had been entirely adequate to his deſerts.

Lord Radnor, for the bill, ſaid, he did not come prepared to pronounce an elaborate eulogium on Lord Chatham, but it was enough to ſay in general, that he had the higheſt reſpect and veneration for his memory, and did not remember to have heard of one action of that nobleman's life which appeared to him at all cenſurable, excepting only in that violation of the laws of his country, which he was guilty of, in preferring a proclamation to an eſtabliſhed act of parliament.

The Lords Camden, Lyttelton, and Shelburne, very ably exculpated the departed Earl from this imputation, by proving, that what was done at that time was the reſult of national neceſſity. The people were ſtarving for want of corn, and might have ſtarved before they could have received relief from parliament. He violated law, therefore, only at a time when there was no law; for, under ſtrong neceſſities, legal obligations loſe their force. Beſides, as ſoon as the parliament met, he acknowledged the apparent offence he had been guilty of, and put himſelf on their juſtice for his exculpation. Soon after this the queſtion being put, there appeared for the bill 42, againſt it 11.

The following proteſt was entered againſt paſſing the bill.

"*Diſſentient*,

1. Becauſe we cannot agree to ſuch an unwarrantable laviſhing away of the public money, at a time when the nation groans under a heavy load of debts, and is engaged in a dangerous and expenſive war.

2. Becauſe we fear that this act may in after times be made uſe of as a precedent for factious purpoſes, and to the enriching of private families at the public expence.

BATHURST. A. B. YORK.
CHANDOS. PAGET.

The royal aſſent was given to the bill at the end of the ſeſſion, June 3.

It is obſerved in the London papers, that the burial and monument of Lord Chatham are eſtimated at 30,000 l.; that 20,000 l. have been given to pay his debts; and that this, with the annuity granted for ever to the inheritor of his title, may be fairly computed at 150,000 l.

Deſcription of a monument erected to the memory of Marſhal Saxe, at Strasburg.

THE hero is the principal object. At the foot of a pyramid of marble, on which hangs the ſarcophagus, appears Marſhal Saxe in armour, his head crowned with laurels, and the General's baton in his hand; with undaunted ſteps deſcending a ſtair-caſe, which leads to the tomb, he beholds Death with indifference. On his right hand are ſeen, in attitudes of rout and diſmay, the animals that are ſymbolical of the allied nations over whom he triumphed in the wars of Flanders, and their enſigns broken. On his left is a Cupid weeping, with his eyes fixed on the hero, and holding his torch reverſed. On the ſame ſide are the French colours elevated and victorious. Below the Marſhal, and on the ſtairs, appears France, a ſtriking, noble, intereſting figure, full of expreſſion and grace. With one hand ſhe endeavours forcibly to detain him, and with the other to repulſe Death; who, with his ſkeleton concealed under an ample drapery, is on the left of the tomb: his hour-glaſs in his hand, he tells the hero that his ſands are run; he ſummons his illuſtrious victim, and urges him to enter the tomb, which he holds open. On the other ſide of the ſarcophagus is a figure of Hercules, whoſe maſculine and profound grief makes an admirable contraſt to the lively, animated, and more refined concern of France. Below the ſarcophagus are ſeen the Marſhal's arms, croſſed with two batons of command, and adorned with the collar of the Black Eagle of Poland. On the front of the pyramid is this inſcription in Latin:

Mauritio Saxoni,
Curlandiæ et Semigalliæ Duci
Summo Exercituum Regiorum Præfecto,
Semper Victori,
Ludovicus XV.
Victoriarum auctor et ipſe Dux,
Poni juſſit.
Obiit Cambariti XXX Nov. A. MDCCLX.
Ætatis LV.

Mr Pigalle was the ſculptor.

Into this mauſoleum the Marſhal's corpſe was placed, in 1777, with great funeral pomp.

VER-

VERSES addreſſed to DAVID GARRICK, Eſq; *by the late Earl of* CHATHAM.

LEave, GARRICK, the rich landſcape, proudly gay,
Docks, forts, and navies, bright'ning all the bay:
To my plain roof repair, primæval ſeat!
Yet there no wonders your quick eye can meet,
Save, ſhould you deem it wonderful to find,
Ambition cur'd, and an unpaſſion'd mind;
A ſtateſman without power, and without gall,
Hating no courtiers, happier than them all;
Bow'd to no yoke, nor crouching for applauſe,
Vot'ry alone to Freedom, and the laws.
Herds, flocks, and ſmiling Ceres deck our plain,
And, interſpers'd, an heart-enliv'ning train
Of ſportive children frolic o'er the green;
Mean time pure love looks on, and conſecrates the ſcene.
Come, then, immortal ſpirit of the Stage,
Great Nature's proxy, glaſs of ev'ry age!
Come, taſte the ſimple life of Patriarchs old
Who, rich in rural peace, ne'er thought of pomp or gold.

Mr GARRICK's *Anſwer.*

WHen Peleus' ſon, untaught to yield,
Wrathful forſook the hoſtile field,
His breaſt ſtill warm with heav'nly fire,
He tun'd the lay, and ſwept the lyre.
So CHATHAM, whoſe exalted ſoul
Pervaded and inſpir'd the whole,
Where far, by martial glory led,
Britain her ſails and banners ſpread,
Retires, (tho' Wiſdom's God diſſuades),
And ſeeks repoſe in rural ſhades.
Yet thither comes the God confeſs'd;
Celeſtial form! a well-known gueſt.
Nor ſlow he moves with ſolemn air,
Nor on his brow hangs penſive Care;
Nor in his hand th' hiſtoric page
Gives leſſons to experienc'd age,
As when in vengeful ire he roſe,
And plann'd the fate of Britain's foes,
While the wing'd hours obedient ſtand,
And inſtant ſpeed the dread command.
Chearful he came, all blythe and gay,
Fair blooming like the ſon of May;
Adown his radiant ſhoulder hung
A harp, by all the Muſes ſtrung:
Smiling he to his friend reſign'd
This toother of the human mind.

On the death of that great patriot, and able ſtateſman, WILLIAM PITT, Earl of CHATHAM.

BRitannia's ſons your parent's loſs deplore;
With tears bedew the patriot CHATHAM's grave;
For PITT, your nobleſt friend is now no more,
To curb proud France, or injur'd England ſave.

And thou, ſweet Liberty, in Sorrow's veil,
Weep o'er the aſhes of the Briton bold,
Who bravely dar'd thy guilty foes aſſail,
Nor patient ſaw thy liberal bounties ſold.
Ceaſe, Commerce, for a while thy buſy cares,
To mourn the loſs of thy protecting friend,
Who ſpread thy flowing ſails, diſſolv'd thy fears,
And eager toil'd thy progreſs to extend.

Commanding Eloquence, adopt the ſtrain
Of grief, of ſadneſs, and of deep deſpair;
For his lov'd voice we ne'er ſhall hear again,
Who warm'd the heart, and charm'd the liſt'ning ear.

And thou, terrific War, forbear thy rage,
The ſcenes of blood and death a moment leave;
Let ſolemn marches now thine ear engage,
Nor longer triumph, but prepare to grieve:

He's gone, that on his country's vaunting foes
Hurl'd the dread vengeance of your valiant train;
Not idly rear'd them for ignoble ſhows,
For fights pretended, and for ſieges vain.

To godlike CHATHAM's tomb let all repair
With awful pomp, with hallow'd ſteps and ſlow;
There let each drop a tributary tear,
For ſure there's cauſe for more than common woe.

P.

HAPPINESS. An Elegy.

SWeet bird of paſſage, where's thy land ſerene,
To what bleſt region doſt thou wing thy flight?
Why frighten'd flies the dove, as ſoon as ſeen?
Why, for a moment, flutt'ring bleſs the ſight?

The ſacred ſong invokes thee, whereſoe'er
To torrid climate, or in frozen ſky,—
To lure thee back, a mortal drops a tear,
And ſtrikes the boſom, heaving with a ſigh!

In vain the academic grove he walk'd:
In vain the laurell'd ſhade of Science trod,
With Contemplation has he wept and talk'd,
And in Religion's path half met his God!

The ſenſual ſtream he ſwam, and bath'd in bliſs;
How ſoft the ſtream!—but, ah! how tranſient too!
In vain the burning breaſt—th' ecſtatic kiſs,
The joy convulſive in a moment flew!

Ambition led him to the mount of Fame;
The adulating proſpect bleſs'd the ſight!
Too ſoon he found repute was but a name,
For Envy whirl'd him from his tow'ring height.

Age froze his blood, and paſſion was no more,
Save Avarice;—and gold his only joy;—
His eyes ſtill faſtened on the ſhining ore,
But ſoon he found—e'en wealth a gilded toy!

Say why, pervader of the ſoul's firſt ſource
In mortal mould, this miſ'ry of the mind?
Is life?—thou pow'r primeval, but a curſe,
And man,—the image of his God,—a fiend!

Hark!

Hark! from the tomb I hear a feeble voice!
Airy the form! an intellectual ſhade! [joice,
"Vain man," it ſays, "deſpond not, but re-
And hear a meſſage from the ſhrouded dead!

Life's gaudieſt path leads to the dreary grave;
In this ſad cell a mould'ring wretch reſides,
Whom Fortune favour'd; — to whom Nature gave
Endowments — granted but to few beſides.

For me, Peruvian mines diſplay'd their blaze!
For me, Fame's clarion ſounded from afar!
On me, bright Beauty beam'd its ſofteſt rays,
And happy influence fell from ev'ry ſtar!

Wiſdom was mine, he mark'd me for his own;
Religion led me to the view of heav'n;
Health ſwell'd my view — yet Happineſs was gone,
Tho' all thoſe bleſſings were profuſely giv'n!

Death urg'd the ſtroke, — a grave this body got,—
The worms a brother, and the earth a clod;
Heav'n gain'd a ſoul, and man's concluſive lot,
Found happineſs eternal in his God!" M.

An ELEGIAC ODE.

Heu! miſerande puer, ſi qua fata aſpera rumpas,
Tu Marcellus eris. VIRG.

I.

THE German billows murmur loud,
And laſh the ſounding ſhore;
The Eaſtern blaſts, from griſly clouds,
Stern Winter's reign reſtore.

II.

Diſeaſes dire, from Pluto's cave,
Increaſe the horrid train.
From proſpect of the yawning grave,
No ravens croak in vain.

III

No balmy drops refreſh the flowers,
No vernal breezes blow;
The watery god, inſtead of ſhowers,
Deſcends in frozen ſnow.

IV.

The early bloſſoms now put forth,
Pomona's faireſt hope,
Are ſhrivell'd almoſt in their birth,
And blaſt the promis'd crop.

V.

Ev'n ſo with me, a darling boy;
Hot reeling thro' his veins
The fever, robs a parent's joy;
The mighty conqueror gains.

VI.

No mother's fervent prayers to God,
No ſkilful art can ſave.
Struck with the griſly tyrant's rod,
Untimely yawns the grave.

VII.

No more thoſe radiant orbs ſhall beam,
Whoſe bright coerulian blue,
In vivid luſtre beat the gleam
Of ſaphires fainter hue.

VIII.

No more that prattling tongue ſhall charm
A mother's liſtening ear;
Nor artleſs infant ſong diſarm
A father's anxious care.

IX.

Unerring Fame a rumour ſends
Of Death's impending blow.
Down, down in haſte the father bends,
To lay his hopes in duſt, deſcends,
To ſooth a partner's woe.

X.

Alas! too near ally'd to clay,
Thou ſprouteſt with the mattin ray,
And budd'ſt an early flower
O'er the dark wave the eaſt winds howl,
The lowring heavens vengeful ſcoul,
A train of fell diſeaſes groul,
"Thou ne'er ſhalt reach meridian power."

May 17. 1777.

PART II.

XI.

Convuls'd the quivering members lay,
Struggling to leave its load of clay,
The fluttering ſpirit ſtrove.
Now, pitying ſad parental woe,
The Delphic god averts the blow;
Now from the realms above,

XII.

Phœbus beholds the uſurpation foul,
Home to their caverns drives the howling ſtorms.
For blood no more the noxious harpies prowl;
Nor dripping miſt the day's fair face deforms.

XIII

The peſtilential vapours fly;
Conſumption's eager look, the Fever's frantic glare;
Coccytus' hags no longer ply
With whips and racks, and ſcorpion ſtings,
With vulture's beak, and dragon wings,
Torture no more the languid bed, nor ride the troubled air.

XIV.

Thro' the morning's ſilver gray
See the glitt'ring ſun beams play;
On each beam ſerenely gliding,
Life, and love, and joy, betiding,
Children of Harmony divine,
And Flora's blooming off-ſpring ſhine.
Balmy odours breathe around; [ſound.
Melodious numbers float in gently thrilling

XV.

The vital frame which drooping lay,
Cruſh'd by the angry ſtorm,
Enlivened by Apollo's ray,
Renews its ſprightly form.

XVI.

Father of light, and life, all hail!
Whoſe animating beams avail
To ſave my darling boy:
Inſpire my glowing heart to prove,
In hymns of praiſe, my grateful love,
For this parental joy.

Edinburgh, June 1. 1777.

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HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

[All the foreign, and a good deal of the domeſtic, are deferred, to make room for the aſſembly-proceedings complete.]

ENGLAND. [218.]

[Seven paragraphs which were put upon March cover, are now inſerted.]

In the morning of March 20. the French ambaſſador ſet out for Paris, in conſequence of orders to quit London, which he received (ſooner than he expected) by a courier who came from Paris in forty-three hours, the ſhorteſt time ever known.

Early in the morning of March 27. the Lord Viſcount Stormont, the Britiſh ambaſſador at the French court, arrived at London from Paris; and ſoon after wards went to court, and had a conference with the King.

A letter appeared in the London papers, from Meſſ. Minet, Factor, and Son, to Meſſ. Twyman and Baker, London, dated, Dover, March 24. viz. "Gentlemen, We are ſorry to acquaint you, that Capt. Gunſton is arrived from Calais; his veſſel is detained there, which is the London packet; and that a general embargo is laid on all veſſels in France, the packet with paſſengers only excepted."

"*Dunkirk, March* 24. Yeſterday was performed here the uſual prelude to a war, viz. the ſtoppage of all the Britiſh ſhips in our ports, ſmugglers excepted."

Orders were ſent to the cuſtom-houſe, London, on Friday, March 27. to detain all French ſhips in the river, and likewiſe all ſhips bound to French ports. Expreſſes with like orders were ſent to all the ſea-ports in G. Britain.

Notice was ſent to Lloyd's coffeehouſe, on Tueſday, March 31. from the general poſt office, that the paſſage ſtill remained open between Dover and Calais for paſſengers by the packet-boats.

"*London, March* 27. The reaſons urged upon Change for ſeveral days paſt why a declaration againſt France has not taken place, have been uniform, namely, that the emiſſaries of that nation had made a very deep venture in the alley, under a thorough reliance of an immediate war. This important diſcovery was made by a letter left at a certain coffeehouſe in Cornhill, for a gentleman whoſe name was ſo ſimilar to that of another perſon, that without heſitation he broke open the letter, which he thought was deſigned for him: however, the contents proved the contrary; and the gentleman communicated the letter to a director of the bank; and an application was immediately made to government, acquainting miniſters of the plot. This is the true cauſe that has kept the war aloof. Among thoſe who are ſuſpected to be concerned in this intended lucrative acquiſition, is a gentleman in the city, who will, it is ſaid, be a loſer to near eighteen thouſand pounds; and if a declaration of war was to be before the expiration of this month, he would have cleared at leaſt ſeventy thouſand pounds in the courſe of his ſpeculations. The gamblers had inſured their ſucceſs to the amount of nine hundred thouſand pounds."

On Friday, April 24. at half paſt nine in the morning, the King ſet out from the Queen's palace, attended by ſeveral great officers, and arrived at Greenwich hoſpital at ten; then went on board the Princeſs Auguſta yacht, and at one o'clock ſailed from Greenwich down the river.—On Saturday morning his Majeſty arrived at the Nore, thence proceeded up to Chatham, landed a little before nine in the king's yard, viſited the works carrying on, ſhips building and under repair, the dock, ſmith's ſhop, ſtore-houſes, maſt-pond, maſt-houſe, boat-houſes, ſtock of timber, rope and hemp-houſes, rigging-houſes, anchor and gun wharfs, magazines, artillery, and ſtores, and the victualling-office.—On Sunday his Majeſty landed at the yard, and proceeded to the army-barracks, and to the lines, and reviewed the firſt battalion of the Royals, or firſt regiment of foot; and at ten had a public levee at the commiſſioner's houſe; at which a number of officers and gentlemen from the country, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common council of Rocheſter, were preſent. The Recorder of Rocheſter addreſſed his Majeſty in a ſpeech; and the Mayor, Recorder, and the reſt of the corporation, had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand. At eleven he went into his barge, and anchored at Blackſtakes about four o'clock. He afterwards went on board the Victory, and returned to the yacht about ſeven.—On Monday, at nine, he went again on board the Victory, and had a levee. He then went into his barge, rowed down to Sheerneſs, landed in the dock-yard at ten, and viewed the works, ſhips, &c. there. He then went into the garriſon, and viewed the batteries, ſtores, &c. At twelve he rowed to the yacht at Blackſtakes; and the wind being fair

from

from the Nore, landed at Greenwich at twelve at night, where his carriages and eſcort were ready to receive him, and arrived at St James's before one o'clock. His Majeſty was ſaluted by the ſhips, forts, &c. as he paſſed, and was received every where with demonſtrations of the greateſt loyalty and affection.

The King and Queen ſet out, on Saturday, May 2. at ſix in the morning, from the Queen's houſe, arrived at Portſmouth about three quarters paſt twelve, and got to the Commiſſioner's houſe about one. In the afternoon the King viſited the yard very minutely.—On Sunday their Majeſties heard divine ſervice in the garriſon-chapel; after which they had a public levee at the Governor's houſe, and were waited on by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of Portſmouth. The recorder addreſſed, firſt, the King, and then the Queen, in a ſpeech; both were graciouſly received; and the Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Corporation, had the honour to kiſs their Majeſties hands; as had likewiſe the Admirals and Captains of the Fleet, the Officers of the Army, and a great number of Nobility and Gentry of the neighbourhood, and from other parts. Their Majeſties paſſed a whole week in viſiting the yard, garriſon, &c. at Portſmouth, and the fleet at Spithead; where the higheſt honours were done them, and every poſſible demonſtration of duty and loyalty ſhown. They ſet out from Portſmouth on their return at half paſt eight o'clock on Saturday morning, and arrived at the Queen's houſe at half paſt four.—The firſt lieutenants of all the flag-ſhips were made captains, and the dockmen were paid a week's wages out of the King's privy purſe.

Of many addreſſes, we at preſent inſert only three; the firſt from the gazette of May 2. preſented by the Earl of Surrey and the Lords Linton and Petre, and the other two from the gazette of May 5. They were all received very graciouſly.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The Humble Addreſs of the Roman-Catholic Peers and Commoners of Great Britain.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Roman-Catholic Peers and Commoners of your kingdom of Great Britain, moſt humbly hope, that it cannot be offenſive to the clemency of your Majeſty's nature, or to the maxims of your juſt and wiſe government, that any part of your ſubjects ſhould approach your Royal Preſence, to aſſure your Majeſty of the reſpectful affection which they bear to your perſon, and their true attachment to the civil conſtitution of their country; which having been perpetuated through all changes of religious opinions and eſtabliſhments, has been at length perfected by that revolution which has placed your Majeſty's Illuſtrious Houſe on the throne of theſe kingdoms, and inſeparably united your title to the crown with the laws and liberties of your people.

Our excluſion from many of the benefits of that conſtitution has not diminiſhed our reverence to it. We behold with ſatisfaction the felicity of our fellow-ſubjects: and we partake of the general proſperity which reſults from an inſtitution ſo full of wiſdom. We have patiently ſubmitted to ſuch reſtrictions and diſcouragements as the legiſlature thought expedient; we have thankfully received ſuch relaxations of the rigour of the laws, as the mildneſs of an enlightened age, and the benignity of your Majeſty's government, have gradually produced; and we ſubmiſſively wait, without preſuming to ſuggeſt either time or meaſure, for ſuch other indulgence, as thoſe happy cauſes cannot fail, in their own ſeaſon, to effect.

We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that our diſſent from the legal eſtabliſhment, in matters of religion, is purely conſcientious; that we hold no opinions adverſe to your Majeſty's government, or repugnant to the duties of good citizens. And we truſt, that this has been ſhewn more deciſively by our irreproachable conduct for many years paſt, under circumſtances of public diſcountenance and diſpleaſure, than it can be manifeſted by any declaration whatever.

In a time of public danger, when your Majeſty's ſubjects can have but one intereſt, and ought to have but one wiſh, and one ſentiment, we humbly hope it will not be deemed improper to aſſure your Majeſty of our unreſerved affection to your government, of our unalterable attachment to the cauſe and welfare of this our common country, and our utter deteſtation of the deſigns and views of any foreign power, againſt the dignity of your Majeſty's crown, the ſafety and tranquility of your Majeſty's ſubjects.

The

"The delicacy of our ſituation is ſuch, that we do not preſume to point out the particular means by which we may be allowed to teſtify our zeal to your Majeſty, and our wiſhes to ſerve our country; but we intreat leave faithfully to aſſure your Majeſty, that we ſhall be perfectly ready, on every occaſion, to give ſuch proofs of our fidelity, and the purity of our intentions, as your Majeſty's wiſdom, and the ſenſe of the nation, ſhall at any time deem expedient.

NORFOLK, *C. M.*
SURREY
SHREWSBURY
LINTON *for the Scotch*
STOURTON
PETRE
ASUNDELL
DORMER
TEYNHAM
CLIFFORD
Charles Stourton
Hugh Clifford
Thomas Fletewood
Henry Engleſield
Henry Tichborne
W. Jernyngham
Francis Mannock
Walter Vavaſour
Robert Throckmorton
Walter Blount
Henry Hunloke
Richard Acton
John Webb
Thomas Gage
Edward Swinburne
Richard Bedingfeld
Edward Smythe
William Stanley
Henry Lawton
Thomas Stapleton
Robert Berkeley
Will. Sheldon, jun.
Thomas Hornyold
Francis Talbot
Philip Roper
John Barnewall Curſon
W. H. Maxwell Conſtable
Henry Darell
Thomas Hawkins
Henry Charles Engleſield
Tho Hornyold, jun.
Thomas Berington
William Jones
Thomas Weld
John Biddulph
Anthony Wright, jun.
John Townley
Robert Dolman, jun.
Robert Dolman
Robert Strickland
Thomas Witham
Francis Witham
Charles Stonor
John Giffard
John Vincent Gandolfi
Peter Joſeph Gandolfi
Francis Hutton
Anthony Wright
Thomas Langdale
William Witham, jun.
Ferdinand Huddleſton
Henry Boſtock
James Hunloke
Robert Hunloke
Windſor Hunloke
Thomas Huddleſton
Richard Huddleſton
Thomas Taunton
Samuel Taunton
Philip Jones
Joſ. Webb
Ignatius Geoghegan
Charles Biddulph
Charles Talbot
Francis Eyre
Edmond Plowden
Francis Plowden
Francis Sheldon
Robert Kilbye Cox
Francis Wright
Charles Dormer, jun.
F. Forteſcue Turvile
Edward Sheldon
Miles Stapelton
George Cary
T. Strickland
Henry Maire
J. Strickland, jun.
Thomas Swinburne
Edward Bedingfeld
Henry Crathorne
T. Dillon
William Charlton
Henry Fermor
Edward City
William Colegrave
Philip Langdale
George Heneage
Robert Canſfield Gerard
John Frankland
Edward Jerningham
Francis Prujean
William Prujean
John Prujean
Samuel Cox
Joſ. Blount
Francis Canning
Thomas Rowe
Thomas Southcote
William Clavering
Edward Clavering, jun.
Vin. Eyre
Michael Blount
James Butler
Thomas Fitzherbert
John Berkeley
Robert Stanford
William Acton
James Stanford
William Sheldon
R. Sheldon
William Fenwick
John Fenwick
Henry Witham
Henry Wakeman
Francis Cholmley
Francis Cholmley
John Chicheſter
Thomas Chiffon
Simon Scroope
John Trafford
William Witham
Andrew Mathew
John Wright
Charles Dormer
John Lawſon
Francis Trapps
R. Clavering
George Ann
William Kirkopp
James Nelſon
John Stanley Maſſey
James Fermor
Henry Howard
Richard Lacon
George Silvertop
John Silvertop
John Lawſon
Robert Dalton
Joſeph Scarſbrick
Jeremy Norris
William Dicconſon
Francis Manby
John Porter
John Newton
John Vaughan
Ambroſe Eyles
Francis Whitgrave
Edw. Weloughby
George Haſburgh
Thomas Tunſtall
Rob. Macclesfield
P. Holford
Thomas Havers
Tho. Shuttleworth
David Nagle
Joſeph Nagle
John Honor
Henry Blundell
John Berington
George Towneley
Edward Ferrers
William Fermor
Rob. Throckmorton, jun.
Thomas Riddell
Henry Errington
William Conſtable
Marm. Tunſtall
Peter Parry
William Saltmarſh
J. Gibſon
Thomas Walerton
Nathaniel Pigott
J. Powell Loremer
Thomas Selbye
Tho. Selbye, jun.
R. Riddell
George Maxwell, *for the Scotch*
John Chadwick
Thomas Mannock
John Lacy
William Lacy
John Webbe
Thomas Webbe
Thomas Taylor
P. S. Moſtyn
Edward Salgard
Charles Townley
Thomas Gibſon
John Needham
John Fiſher
Thomas Baſſett
William Meader
John Meſſenger
Charles Butler
Thomas Eyre."

To his Moſt Excellent Majeſty GEORGE the Third, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. &c. &c.

The Humble Addreſs of the Roman-Catholics of Ireland.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Roman-Catholics of your kingdom of Ireland, at this alarming juncture, when the hoſtile armaments of the enemies of theſe kingdoms ſeem to threaten your Majeſty's dominions with all the calamities of war, beg leave to lay at your Majeſty's feet an humble tender of our unfeigned loyalty, affection, and zeal, to renew our ſincere profeſſions of the moſt inviolable attachment to your Majeſty's Royal perſon and family, and to expreſs our abhorrence of all foreign invaſions, or inteſtine commotions, tending to diſturb the tranquillity of your Majeſty's mild and humane government.

We humbly preſume to indulge the pleaſing hope, that the dutiful and peaceable behaviour of your Majeſty's Iriſh Roman-Catholic ſubjects, ever ſince the acceſſion of your Majeſty's Illuſtrious Family to the throne of theſe realms; our zealous conduct under the adminiſtration of Lord Halifax, when this kingdom was before threatened with a foreign invaſion; and the ſolemn and ſacred pledge, which we have lately given, of our loyalty to your Majeſty, of our good will towards the conſtitution, and of our affection for our fellow-ſubjects, by taking and ſubſcribing the oath of allegiance and declaration propoſed to us by an act paſſed in this kingdom the thirteenth and fourteenth years of your Majeſty's reign, will clearly evince to your Majeſty, and to all the world, the ſincerity of thoſe ſentiments of duty and fidelity; ſentiments founded in principle, and cheriſhed by the warmeſt gratitude for that kind protection and indulgence which we have long experienced under the mild and gracious government of your Majeſty and your Royal anceſtors.

We are not conſcious of having omitted any thing which men in our peculiar circumſtances could do, to demonſtrate the ſincerity of our profeſſions; and we ſhall continue to uſe every means in our power, not only by our example, but by the utmoſt exertion of our influence, in common with the reſt of your Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, to confirm the lower claſs of people in a ſteady adherence to that duty, fidelity, and allegiance, ſo eſſentially neceſſary to their preſent as well as future happineſs; and to offer up our moſt earneſt and fervent ſupplications for the ſucceſs of your Majeſty's arms againſt all your enemies, and a happy and ſpeedy re eſtabliſhment of peace, concord, and unanimity, throughout all your Majeſty's dominions.

Dublin, April 13. 1778.

[*Signed with* 301 *names.*]

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The Humble Addreſs of the Roman-Catholics of the town of Newry in your Majeſty's kingdom of Ireland.

WE, the Roman-Catholics of the town of Newry, with hearts full of gratitude, humbly preſume to lay at the foot of the throne our moſt ſincere acknowledgements for the indulgence and protection we enjoy under your Majeſty's humane government.

We humbly beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that the undutiful, obſtinate, and ungenerous perſeverance of America gives us heart felt grief. We feel for the diſtreſſes of the parent-ſtate like afflicted ſons; and weep, that tears are the only arms allowed us to prove our attachment to your Royal perſon, and to ſupport the rights and dignity of the crown and conſtitution of Great Britain.

At the preſent alarming and unexpected criſis, when enemies ſeem to multiply, and hoſtilities threaten this country, and every thing dear to us, we think it an indiſpenſable duty humbly to approach the throne, with the moſt unfeigned aſſurances of our inviolable allegiance to your Majeſty's Royal perſon and government; and with all ſincerity of heart to declare, that we are willing, by every means in our power, to contribute to the defence of the honour and dignity of your crown, and the conſtitution of England, againſt all enemies who would attempt to diſturb the ſtate, or invade this kingdom.

Given under our hands, at a public meeting, the 8th of April 1778.

[*Signed with* 311 *names.*]

SCOTLAND. [221.]

The general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, met, at Edinburgh, on *Thurſday*, May 21. [39. 278.] ——After a ſermon, from Mark, vi. 20. by Mr James Brown, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh,

burgh, the former moderator, the aſſembly convened, and unanimouſly choſe Dr Patrick Grant, of Urray, Moderator. George Earl of Dalhouſie was Commiſſioner. This is the ſecond aſſembly in which this Noble Lord repreſented the King.

A motion being made for an addreſs to the King "on occaſion of the continuance of the unnatural and unjuſt revolt of his Majeſty's ſubjects in North America," it was unanimouſly agreed to; and the committee named for anſwering the King's letter were appointed to prepare a draught of the addreſs.

Dr Maccormick gave in a letter from Lord Weſthall [39. 390.], reſigning the offices he held in the church; which having been read, a motion was made, and unanimouſly agreed to, "to return thanks to his Lordſhip for the fidelity and great attention which he had paid to the public buſineſs and affairs of the church committed to him;" and a committee was appointed to wait upon his Lordſhip for that purpoſe. The Tueſday following was then appointed for filling up the offices that he had poſſeſſed.

Friday, May 22. On report of a committee, the following miniſters were appointed to lecture and preach in the forenoon, and to preach in the afternoon, before the Commiſſioner, viz. Mr Gourlay at Crichton in the forenoon, and Mr David Moncrieff at Rogorton in the afternoon, of Sunday May 24.; and Mr Dow at Canonby in the forenoon, and Mr Robert Bowmaker at Dunſe in the afternoon, of Sunday May 31.

Saturday, May 23. A draught of an anſwer to the King's letter having been read, a member preſented in writing an addition propoſed where mention is made of the royal bounty given for the encouragement of Proteſtant ſchools in the highlands and iſlands. This addition had reſpect to a bill depending in parliament for the relief of Roman Catholics; and it occaſioned a pretty warm debate. Thoſe who oppoſed the addition, inſiſted, that they were not ſufficiently informed as to the nature of the bill to ſay any thing on the ſubject. It was at laſt agreed to withdraw the writing, upon a promiſe from the Houſe, that they ſhould again renew the conſideration of the ſubject, if the bill ſhould be found to have any tendency to hurt the intereſt of the Proteſtant religion. The anſwer to the King's letter was then approved of.

A draught of the addreſs was likewiſe produced; which having been read, was unanimouſly approved of by the aſſembly, and ſubſcribed by the moderator. At the aſſembly's requeſt, the Commiſſioner undertook to tranſmit it to the King. —It was preſented by the Earl of Suffolk, one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, received very graciouſly, and appeared in the gazette of May 30. viz.

"May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

We, your Majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects, the Miniſters and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in National Aſſembly, conſider it as our duty, at this ſeaſon of public danger and alarm, to approach your throne with the warmeſt declarations of our continued and inviolable attachment to your Majeſty's perſon and government. While we view with no leſs aſtoniſhment than concern an unnatural and unprovoked rebellion ſtill ſubſiſting in North America, we muſt at the ſame time applaud that lenity which hath prompted your Majeſty, as the father of your people, to hold out terms of conciliation to thoſe deluded men who have withdrawn their allegiance from a government under which they had attained the higheſt proſperity. We behold with ſatisfaction the meaſures which are taken both for internal ſecurity, and for the ſupport of the national honour againſt the inſult of every hoſtile power; and have the pleaſure to aſſure your Majeſty, that in no part of your dominions have exertions been made for that purpoſe with greater unanimity and ardour than among the people under our care. We entertain the firmeſt hopes, under the bleſſing of Almighty God, that by a proper mixture of vigour and courage with wiſdom and mercy in the public councils, your Majeſty will continue to render the Britiſh name every where reſpectable and great. We can aſſure your Majeſty, that to the Miniſters, the Elders, and every member of this Church, nothing will give more joy, than to behold all the ſubjects of your wide-extended empire happy under ſubjection of that free and legal government to which we are indebted for the moſt valuable bleſſings.

That, for this end, your Majeſty's councils may be ever inſpired with wiſdom from above, and your arms may be crowned with victory; that he, who turneth wars into peace in all the ends

of the earth, may ſo rule in the hearts of men, that the preſent unhappy conteſt in which this kingdom is engaged, may ſpeedily terminate in a peace, which ſhall be equitable, laſting, and conſiſtent with the honour and true intereſts of Great Britain; and that your Majeſty may long reign the happy ſovereign of a happy people, are the ſincere and earneſt prayers of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt faithful, moſt obedient, and moſt loyal ſubjects,

The Miniſters and Elders met in this National Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our preſence, and at our appointment, by

PAT. GRANT, Moderator.

Edinburgh, May 23. 1778."

Monday, May 25. Several overtures were produced, and read; one from the preſbytery of Haddington, and one from the ſynod of Fife, relating to chapels of eaſe; one from the preſbytery of Edinburgh, relating to the ordination of non-reſident elders; one from the preſbytery of Perth, relating to the payment of preſbytery and ſynod clerks out of the poor's funds; and one from the ſynod of Angus and Mearns, for more effectually preventing irregular marriages. The laſt was ordered to lie on the table; and committees were appointed to conſider the reſt, and to report.

Tueſday, May 26. A report of the window tax committee was given in, and read. This committee having heard of the intended tax upon houſes, now enacted, wrote to Mr Spottiſwoode, the church's ſolicitor at London, to uſe every proper method for obtaining a clauſe of exemption to the miniſters of the church of Scotland; but found it impoſſible to obtain ſuch a clauſe, notwithſtanding the great exertions of the Earl of Dalhouſie and the Lord Advocate. The thanks of the aſſembly were given to the Commiſſioner and the Lord Advocate for their care and attention in that affair.

Agreeably to the reſolution of Thurſday, the aſſembly proceeded to fill up the offices that had been held by Mr David Dalrymple, now Lord Weſthall. A motion was made by Principal Campbell of Aberdeen, that Mr William Robertſon, Advocate, ſon of Principal Robertſon of Edinburgh, ſhould be appointed procurator. A motion was then made, to read the acts of aſſembly 1746, relating to the election of Mr Dalrymple [8. 246.], before proceeding to this election: which was done. The aſſembly then proceeded to the election, and did, without a vote, appoint Mr Robertſon Procurator. — "And therefore [ſo the minutes bear] the General Aſſembly did, and hereby do, elect, conſtitute, and appoint, the ſaid Mr William Robertſon, Advocate, to be Procurator for the Church; with power to him to exerce that office, and enjoy the emoluments, profits, and privileges thereof, during pleaſure, as fully and freely as the ſaid Mr David Dalrymple, now Lord Weſthall, or any other his predeceſſors, enjoyed the ſame." Mr Robertſon being called, expreſſed his gratitude for the honour the aſſembly had done him; and the oath *de fidili* having been adminiſtered to him, he took his ſeat.

The aſſembly next proceeded to the election of a Receiver of the Church's public money, and Caſhier of his Majeſty's Royal bounty. A motion was made by Dr Gerard of Aberdeen, that Mr Robertſon, now procurator, ſhould be elected to theſe offices likewiſe; which, he obſerved, were held by their late worthy procurator; and he hoped the aſſembly would not now ſeparate them, but be as unanimous in giving them to their preſent procurator, as they had been in electing him to the procuratorſhip. This motion was immediately ſeconded. Then Mr Niſbet of Montroſe, after obſerving, with regret, that the church had ſo few places to beſtow upon their brethren, ſaid, he thought, that when any thing of that kind occurred, they ought to be preferred: he therefore moved, that Mr Henry Lundie, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, ſhould be appointed Caſhier. This was warmly oppoſed; and when Mr Niſbet inſiſted for a vote, though the aſſembly was remarkably full, he found himſelf ſingle, no one having ſeconded his motion: ſo Mr Robertſon was appointed Caſhier likewiſe without a vote: — "And therefore [ſo the minutes bear] the General Aſſembly did, and hereby do, nominate, commiſſionate, and appoint, the ſaid Mr William Robertſon, Advocate, and Procurator for the Church, to be Receiver of the Five hundred pounds Sterling granted by his Majeſty yearly for defraying the public charges of the Church; with power, on payment,

ment, to give receipts or discharges for the same; and, when received, to lay out the same conform to orders made or to be made by the General Assembly; and also impower him to receive and discharge any balance of the public money that shall be found due by the late Procurator: and the said Mr William Robertson is to give bond and caution to pay out the same according to the forementioned orders, and count yearly to the General Assembly: and he is hereby impowered and ordered to pay any orders given by the General Assembly upon the late Procurator, in the same manner and order as the late Procurator might and ought to have paid the same. — The General Assembly did likewise, and hereby do, nominate and appoint the said Mr William Robertson to be Receiver of the One thousand pounds Royal Bounty granted by his Majesty for reformation of the highlands, &c. yearly, and to pay out the same as he shall be directed and ordered by the committee to be appointed for managing the said Royal Bounty, and according to their rules." — A committee was appointed to take bond, with sufficient sureties, for Mr Robertson's intromissions; and all petitions craving aid out of the public funds were ordered to be put into the hands of the Procurator, that he might give his opinion thereupon.

Wednesday, May 27. The assembly took under consideration the proposals relating to the widows fund which had been transmitted by the preceding assembly; and after some procedure had on the affair, resolved, that application should be made next session for obtaining the intended act of parliament; and unanimously agreed, that a commissioner should be sent to London for that effect; and they appointed Dr Alexander Webster, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and present collector of the widows fund, [to whose labours chiefly the church is indebted for this well-concerted scheme], to be their commissioner for that purpose; and referred to the trustees to join another person with him if they should think proper. — Principal Robertson and Mr James Brown were named a committee to wait on the Lord High Commissioner and the Lord Advocate, to beg their aid in this matter.

Thursday, May 28. The commissioner or commissioners aforementioned, were directed to correspond with the trustees, and a committee to be appointed by this assembly who are not trustees. Accordingly a committee was named of near fifty ministers and above twenty ruling elders, six of whom to be a quorum.

The bill for relief of the Roman Catholics was again brought under consideration this day. To prepare matters, the gentleman who on Saturday moved for an addition to be made in the answer to the King's letter, had, on the Wednesday, requested, that the Lord Advocate, who was then in the house, would give the assembly some account of the bill, as the information hitherto received concerning it was vague and uncertain. His Lordship then informed the house, that the bill alluded to did not extend to Scotland; but that he did not doubt, in some future session of parliament, a similar bill might be brought in for this country. He further observed, that the bill meant only to repeal a penal law, which had, from the beginning, been considered as so cruel, as seldom to be put in execution. This, however, did not satisfy the gentlemen who joined for the motion; and the assembly, being unwilling to enter into any discussion of it that day, referred it till Thursday. Accordingly this day, Dr Gillies, one of the ministers of Glasgow, after an introductory speech, proposed, that the assembly should adopt the following motion: "That as a bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics in England, has been lately brought into parliament, and is already passed in the House of Commons; and as the next session of parliament may perhaps be over before another general assembly; that this assembly should give particular instructions to their commission, that, at their stated meetings, they should be very watchful over the interests of the Protestant religion in this part of the united kingdoms; and that they be very attentive when any proposal shall be made to extend the bill to Scotland; and if any thing occur to make an extraordinary meeting of the commission necessary, this assembly (in regard their moderator lives at a great distance from Edinburgh) impower and ordain their principal clerk, upon a requisition made by the presbytery of Edinburgh, or by any ten ministers of this church, to call an extraordinary meeting of the commission by advertisements in the news-papers. And the assembly appoint all their members

to

to acquaint their conſtituents with the above reſolution, that ſo they may ſend proper information concerning this matter to the meetings of the commiſſion."

This motion was immediately ſeconded by Mr Gillies of Greenock, ſon of the Doctor, who threw out ſomething as if the oppoſers of the original motion were now bound to ſupport the preſent one, having pledged themſelves to the houſe, that, when proper information was laid before them, they ſhould be the firſt to ſtand forth in oppoſition to whatever might tend to hurt the Proteſtant religion, which he inſiſted the bill in queſtion would moſt unqueſtionably do.

This called up Principal Robertſon. He ſaid, it was very unuſual for him to riſe ſo ſoon in any debate; that he would not have done ſo upon the preſent occaſion, if it were not to correct the gentleman who ſpoke laſt, with regard to what fell from him on Saturday; that he had put words into his mouth which he never uttered. He was always fair and candid, and expected to be uſed in the ſame manner. He remembered well the expreſſions then uſed by him, and repeated them; but he denied that the Proteſtant religion was in any danger from the bill in queſtion. The very information which the gentlemen themſelves founded upon, was deſtructive of their own argument. They ſaid, the whole country was alarmed; which he could by no means agree was the caſe. His intercourſe with ſociety was, perhaps, as extenſive as that of moſt gentlemen in the houſe; and he could not find that any alarm had been taken. But if it was otherwiſe in Glaſgow, and the places from whence theſe gentlemen came, the information that the bill was not to extend to Scotland, inſtead of increaſing the alarm, ought entirely to quiet the minds of theſe people; and the aſſembly's taking any notice of it at all, could anſwer no other purpoſe than creating an alarm where there was none, and where, in reality, there was no juſt reaſon there ſhould be any. The Principal, then, went into an hiſtorical account of the origin of the law now propoſed to be repealed; and ſhewed, that it was a ſanguinary, a cruel law; that nothing but the time in which it paſſed could be pleaded in juſtification of it. He was for rejecting the motion altogether. This debate was ſupported with dignity, and, at the ſame time, with that degree of moderation which cannot fail of always giving pleaſure. The queſtion, after a debate of ſeveral hours, was put, Approve or Reject the motion? and it carried Reject, 118 to 22. Mr Charles Nifbet, in order to prevent the trouble of calling the roll, which he ſaw would be greatly againſt him, propoſed that all thoſe who were for approving of the motion ſhould be allowed to enter their diſſent; but he could not prevail upon his party to agree to it. They inſiſted for a vote, and it turned out as above mentioned. From which judgement diſſents being offered, the aſſembly agreed to take them in next day. — The principal ſpeakers for rejecting the motion were, Principal Robertſon, Profeſſor Gerard, Dr Maccormick, Dr Chalmers, Mr Lindſay, Mr Mitchell, Mr John Home, Mr Solicitor-General Murray, Mr Maconochie Advocate: for approving, Dr Gillies, Mr Gillies, Mr Burns, Mr Dickſon, Mr Dun, Mr Nifbet, Mr Spence.

A repreſentation and propoſal by Dr George Wiſhart was then given in, viz. "That he has had the honour to ſerve the church as their clerk theſe thirty-two years: That now he finds certain infirmities of age coming upon him, which makes him unable to perform the buſineſs of his office to that advantage he would wiſh to do; at the ſame time, that he ſtill inclines, while it pleaſes God to continue him in life, to be as uſeful to the church in that office as he can:— What he now begs leave to propoſe to the General Aſſembly is, that he ſhall reſign his office as Principal Clerk to the Church, into the hands of the General Aſſembly, to the end that he and another may be elected conjunct in the ſaid office of Principal Clerk, with the ſurvivancy to be in the longeſt liver of the two." — This propoſal was ordered to lie on the table, to be taken in next day before any other cauſe.

Friday, May 29. Reaſons of diſſent from the judgement given on the motion relating to the bill depending in parliament for the relief of Roman-Catholics, were given in by De Gillies, one of the miniſters of Glaſgow, read over, and ordered to be kept *in retentis*, viz.

"1. Though we have the utmoſt deteſtation of every thing that wears the appearance of perſecution for conſcience ſake, yet we cannot help thinking, that the repeal of a law which ſelf-preſerva-

tion

tion once rendered neceſſary for defending the Reformed intereſt in theſe lands, againſt the arts and violence of thoſe whoſe intolerant principles oblige them to perſecute all who differ from them, is an object that demands the peculiar attention of this church. And though we were aſſured, that the preſent bill reſpecting Roman-Catholics doth not extend beyond England, yet as we were informed by the ſame authority, that it was in contemplation to make a ſimilar law for this part of the united kingdom, we cannot help thinking, that the ſilence and inactivity of this national aſſembly on ſo important an occaſion, and eſpecially their refuſing to give any particular inſtruction, to their commiſſion on this head, will increaſe inſtead of allaying the fears of the people under our charge, to whom the propoſed repeal of a law enacted at the memorable æra of the revolution, hath already given a very general alarm.—Eſpecially becauſe,

2. The preſent ſtate of the Proteſtant intereſt among us, doth loudly call upon us to be more upon our guard, and to exert ourſelves with greater vigour for its ſupport and preſervation, as there is too good reaſon to believe, that the Popiſh emiſſaries have of late been unuſually active and ſucceſsful. And it is notorious, that in ſeveral places of Scotland, and even in the metropolis, Popery has been upon the increaſe for ſeveral years paſt.

3. No more was intended by the propoſed motion, than to apply the ſpirit and genius of the aſſembly's annual charge to their commiſſion, "to advert to the intereſt of the church on every occaſion, that the church, and preſent eſtabliſhment thereof, do not ſuffer or ſuſtain any prejudice which they can prevent, as they will be anſwerable;" for guarding againſt a poſſible if not a probable danger, by ſubjoining to the uſual clauſe, "the ſaid commiſſioners are appointed and impowered to keep a correſpondence with the committee for reformation of the highlands and iſlands, for ſuppreſſing Popery and ſuperſtition, and for promoting the knowledge of true religion, and carrying on a reformation in theſe parts, and give aſſiſtance and concurrence therein; and, if need be, to apply to the government for a proper remedy and ſpeedy redreſs," a ſpecial inſtruction to attend particularly to any bill for Scotland that may be brought into parliament previous to the next meeting of aſſembly, ſimilar to the bill for England, that gave occaſion to this motion.

JOHN GILLIES.

The following members adhered: Meſſ. Charles Nisbet, Colin Gillies, John Burns, David Low, R. E. Patrick Cree, Elder, Robert Bogie, David Dickſon, William Tait, John Spence, Dun at Kirkintulloch, Gray at Lanerk, William Gun, James Fergus, R. E. and William Hutton.

The aſſembly appointed the overture anent perſons procuring licences or ordination without the bounds of this church, to be retranſmitted to preſbyteries, in order that thoſe who had not ſent up their returns, might do it on or before next aſſembly, and in the mean time ordained the overture to ſtand as an interim act for another year. [This overture has now been tranſmitted by ſeven ſucceſſive aſſemblies]: and likewiſe retranſmitted to preſbyteries the overture anent licenſing of probationers; and as very few returns had been made to this overture, the aſſembly recommended it to preſbyteries to pay particular attention to it.

An overture from the preſbytery of Perth had been remitted to a committee. One of their brethren had repreſented to that preſbytery, That he had been ſubjected to an expenſive and vexatious proceſs before the ſheriff of Fife, at the inſtance of ſome of his heritors, for repetition of the money given out of the poor's fund, by direction of the kirk-ſeſſion, for payment of the ſalaries uſually allowed to the clerks of the preſbytery and ſynod; and for prohibiting the payment of ſuch ſalaries in time coming. The preſbytery obſerve, That the public collections make the moſt conſiderable part of the poor's fund; and that theſe collections, by the Second Book of diſcipline, which is recognized by the church as the baſis of her conſtitution, are declared to be a part of the church's patrimony, to be applied, not only for the ſupport of the poor, but to *the uſe and utility of the church*; and *inter alia* clerks ſalaries are expreſsly mentioned: That the civil powers have conſidered the public collections in the ſame point of view; for the heritors, miniſter, and elders of each pariſh, who by law are impowered to make proviſion for the poor, are authoriſed

thorised and directed to call, not for the whole, but only one half of the public collections, to be laid out for that purpose; which plainly shows, that the other half is to remain in the hands of the kirk-session, to be applied by them to the use and utility of the church; and that, by the general practice they have been applied for the payment of session, presbytery, and synod clerks, which are the only burdens to which they are now subjected, the others formerly laid upon them being discontinued: The presbytery therefore hope the assembly will take proper measures for relieving kirk-sessions from such oppressive processes. — The committee to whom this overture was remitted, gave it as their opinion, that as the affair was of very general importance, the procurator and agent for the church should be appointed to carry on the process at the public expence; and the assembly agreed.

After some more ordinary business was gone through, the assembly took under consideration Dr Wishart's proposal. The House in general expressed the warmest regard for Dr Wishart: but his proposal was not approved of by all. It was alledged, That bringing a matter of so much consequence to a decision at the end of an assembly, was not doing justice to the church at large; that therefore it ought to be delayed till next assembly, when all concerned would have an opportunity of weighing the matter deliberately, and perhaps be enabled to point out some person more eligible for the office, than the one proposed to be conjoined with Dr Wishart. It was even proposed, that the Doctor should withdraw his motion, as being altogether nugatory; because, as he held the office only *during pleasure*, it was an absurdity to speak of a *succession*. On the other hand, it was contended, That the present assembly was the fullest which had been known for some years, or which perhaps might be for a long time to come; consequently, this was the properest season for bringing on a business of the present importance; and besides, the finishing of it just now, would be a means of preventing a great deal of canvassing in the election, and perhaps undue influence upon the members of next assembly. With regard to the other objection, Princ. Robertson observed, That had any other gentleman than the one they had so unanimously made choice of, been elected Procurator, he would have made a motion to leave out the words *during pleasure* in his commission: That his friends proposed to make such a motion before the election; but he begged they would wave it, on account of circumstances, which every one present was well acquainted with: That he did intend to make such a motion upon the present occasion, which would relieve Dr Wishart's proposal from the absurdity it was supposed to contain. The Principal then went into a history of the election of former Procurators and Clerks. He shewed, that before the election of Lord Westhall and Dr Wishart, the words *during pleasure* were never made use of. The commission to Lord Prestongrange, who was their immediate predecessor, and who held both offices in his own person, wanted these words. When his Lordship was appointed his Majesty's Advocate, the assembly thought it incompatible for one person to hold the Procuratorship for the Church and that high office at the same time. His Lordship was of a different opinion. He struggled the point, and lost it by a vote of the assembly [8. 246.]. The offices of Procurator and Clerk were then disjoined. Mr Dalrymple was elected to the one, and Dr Wishart to the other. The assembly, to prevent any future contest of such a nature as the former, cautiously added to their commissions the words *during pleasure*: but that they were virtually meant to be *during life*, appeared evident, from there never having been so much as an attempt to bring on a new election. He gave many instances of the Agents and Sub Clerks enjoying their offices without those words being added to their commissions; and those who held them at present were in the same situation. He therefore proposed, that as there had been one motion made already, that motion, and the one which he was now to make, should be put to the vote. The first motion was made by Mr James Lindsay of Kirkliston, and was as follows: "That the General Assembly should wave the acceptance of Dr Wishart's resignation; and, in the mean time, allow him to nominate an assistant for himself, to officiate in the office till next general assembly." Princ. Robertson's motion was, "That the General Assembly should accept of Dr Wishart's resignation; and immediately proceed to re elect

re-elect him, together with an Aſſiſtant and Conjunct Principal Clerk, with the ſurvivancy to be in the longer liver of the two;" and named Dr John Dryſdale, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, as a proper perſon to be choſen Conjunct Clerk with Dr Wiſhart. After ſome ſhort debate, with regard to the ſtate of the vote, it was agreed the words ſhould be, Wave, or Accept; and it carried Accept, 176 to 32. Whereupon Dr Wiſhart judicially reſigned his office. Then "the General Aſſembly did, and hereby do, accept of Dr Wiſhart's reſignation, and declared the ſaid office vacant." Immediately after, the aſſembly proceeded to a new election; and "did unanimouſly nominate, conſtitute, and appoint, the ſaids Dr George Wiſhart and Dr John Dryſdale to be Conjunct Principal Clerks to the General Aſſembly, and Commiſſions thereof; and that they have equal right to the ſtated ſalary and caſual emoluments of ſaid office, and that, in caſe of ſickneſs, neceſſary abſence, or inability of either, that the other be obliged to act during ſuch ſickneſs, neceſſary abſence, or inability; and that the ſurvivancy of ſaid office of Principal Clerk ſhall be in the longeſt liver of the two ſolely." Drs Wiſhart and Dryſdale having ther ſeverally taken the oath *de fideli adminiſtratione officii*, took their ſeats.

The aſſembly next took in a petition and appeal, the Rt Hon. Sir Laurence Dundas of Kerſe, Bt, patron of the pariſh of Clackmanan, and the Rev. Mr Thomas Oſwald, preſented by him to that pariſh, againſt a ſentence of the preſbytery of Stirling, confirmed by the ſynod of Perth and Stirling, refuſing to ſettle Mr Oſwald as miniſter of that pariſh. Parties were heard, members reaſoned, and two motions were made: 1. "Reverſe the ſentences of the preſbytery and ſynod, and ſuſtain the call to Mr Oſwald, and appoint the preſbytery of Stirling to proceed to his ſettlement betwixt and the firſt Wedneſday of September next; and impower the commiſſion to receive in and judge upon any appeal or complaint that may be regularly brought before them relative to this affair;" 2. "Delay this affair;" it being underſtood, that if it carried, Proceed, the motion for reverſing ſhould take place; and if it carried, Delay, it ſhould be recommended to the preſbytery of Stirling to take the moſt proper methods for quieting the minds of the people, and endeavouring to reconcile them to the preſentee. The queſtion being put, Proceed, or Delay? it carried by a great majority, Proceed: ſo the firſt motion was adopted for the ſentence.

Saturday, May 30. The aſſembly appointed the following overture from the preſbytery of Edinburgh to be printed, and tranſmitted to preſbyteries for their opinion, viz. "That whereas great irregularities have crept into the church, with reſpect to the ordination of elders, it ſhould be enacted, That no miniſter ſhall ſet apart any perſon to that ſacred office, in his congregation, who has not a fixed reſidence in it, or ſuch property as would intitle him to vote in the calling of a miniſter; it being the true meaning and intent of this overture, to prevent elders being ordained in congregations, who are in no way connected with them."

The aſſembly next took under conſideration a petition of the donors for purchaſing and building the meeting-houſe in Dunfermline, formerly occupied by the late Mr Gilleſpie, and of the guildry and heads of families in the town and pariſh of Dunfermline adhering to them, alſo a petition and complaint of Meſſ. John Spens, Alexander Daling, and Robert Rolland, miniſters in the preſbytery of Dunfermline, appealing againſt a ſentence of the ſynod of Fife.

This is the fifth aſſembly that have had this affair before them. -- Our readers will remember, that the aſſembly 1776, "on account of the preſent diſpoſition of the people, remitted this cauſe to the preſbytery, with inſtructions, to uſe their beſt endeavours to accommodate the people, if they ſhall again apply to them, ſo as to prevent their joining any body of ſectaries," [38. 276.]; and that the aſſembly 1777 "remitted a petition of theſe donors [which the preſbytery had refuſed to receive] to the preſbytery, and ordained them to receive the ſame, and to attend to the recommendation of the preceding aſſembly." [39. 278.]

A petition for the donors was preſented to the preſbytery Sept. 3. 1777, praying for an application of the aſſembly's remit and recommendation; and that in the mean time the preſbytery "would authoriſe the petitioners to employ any licentiate or miniſter of the church of Scotland, to officiate occaſionally in their meeting houſe, now to be uſed as a

chapel of eaſe, until the donors ſhould chuſe a miniſter who ſhould diſpenſe ſtatedly the ordinances of religion to them." Along with this petition an application was made to the preſbytery by the guildry of Dunfermline, ſetting forth, that that ſociety were not accommodated with a ſufficient number of ſeats in the church of Dunfermline, for themſelves and families, and craving relief.

On the laſt Tueſday of October, to which time the conſideration of the petition and application was delayed, Meſſ. Thomſon and Fearnie, miniſters of Dunfermline, offered to bring a proof of the ſufficiency of the church to accommodate the petitioners, and many more, beſides the ordinary hearers, ſo as to hear Mr Fearnie. After which a motion having been made, to put the vote, for granting or rejecting the petition, without further inquiry, Mr Thomſon proteſted againſt proceeding to a determination, till the propoſed proof ſhould be taken, and till what was dubious concerning the juriſdiction of the kirk-ſeſſion, the collecting and diſtributing the poor's funds, and other circumſtances, ſhould be cleared up; and he appealed to the ſynod. It was anſwered, that a moſt ſatisfying proof could be brought of the inſufficiency of the church to accommodate the donors, &c. but it was unneceſſary; and that the donors former petition had been abundantly explicit as to all the matters mentioned. On putting the vote, Whether to grant the deſire of the petition, it carried, Grant. Mr Thomſon diſſented, and complained to the ſynod.

The donors having in their petition of Sept. 3. prayed for leave to employ licentiates or miniſters of the church to officiate occaſionally in the meeting-houſe, and the deſire of that petition having been granted, ſeveral reſpectable miniſters did, at their deſire, ſo officiate. But when an extract of the preſbytery's ſentence was obtained, (which could not be got for ſeveral months after it was pronounced, and till ſeveral proteſts had been taken againſt the Rev. Mr Fearnie, the preſbytery clerk), they found it (as the printed Caſe bears) ſo varied by the miniſters of Dunfermline, as to extend only to the petition remitted by the aſſembly, and therefore it did not authoriſe interim preaching in the meeting-houſe.

The miniſters of Dunfermline afterwards preſented a petition to the preſbytery, ſetting forth, That the Rev. Meſſ. Robert Walker of Edinburgh, James Mudie of Perth, and James Innes of Yeſter, had preached three different Sabbaths in the meeting-houſe, as a chapel of eaſe to the church of Dunfermline, without aſking leave of the petitioners; and praying the preſbytery to diſcharge the opening of the doors of the meeting houſe till the ſuperior judicatories had given their deciſion in the affair; and to write letters to the preſbyteries to which the three Rev. gentlemen above named did belong, to call them to account for their irregular conduct. The deſire of this petition, without ordering it to be ſerved on the donors, was granted, as the minutes bear, "without a vote;" but in the printed Caſe it is ſaid, that a majority of the preſbytery declared againſt ſhutting up the chapel, and that the contrary was carried in a tumultuous manner.

Compearance was made before the ſynod for thoſe who had diſſented, &c. from the preſbytery's ſentence, and likewiſe for the preſbytery, but not for the donors; and the ſynod, April 15. 1778. reverſed the ſentence of the preſbytery, and recommended to the preſbytery to meet *pro re nata*, with all convenient ſpeed, and appoint the kirk-ſeſſion of Dunfermline to make certain enquiries, and report in ſuch time that the preſbytery might make up a full ſtate of the affair, to be referred to the aſſembly. Meſſ. Daling, &c. in name of the preſbytery, appealed to the aſſembly.

In the aſſembly the petitions were read; and parties appeared; — for the donors, Mr Henry Erſkine, Advocate; for the appellants from the ſynod, Meſſ. Spens and Daling; for the ſynod, Drs Spence and Chalmers, and Meſſ. Willies and Webſter; and Meſſ. Thomſon and Liſton, as complainers againſt the ſentence of the preſbytery. After hearing parties, and long reaſoning, a motion was made, "That the aſſembly ſhould reverſe the ſentence of the ſynod of Fife, in reſpect of their irregularity in not having called the donors before them: but as the donors are now before the aſſembly as petitioners, and conſequently the whole cauſe within their view, the aſſembly ſhould reverſe the ſentence of the preſbytery, becauſe they had not complied with the inſtructions of laſt aſſembly; and remit the cauſe again to the preſbytery, to examine into the whole circumſtances of it, and judge therein as they ſee cauſe." The aſſembly agreed, without

without a vote, to the firſt part of the motion, for reverſing the ſentence of the ſynod; and after long reaſoning upon the ſecond part of the motion, they agreed to the following ſtate of a vote: "Affirm the ſentence of the preſbytery of Dunfermline, or Remit?" It carried, Remit. So the above motion ſtands as the ſentence of the aſſembly. — On intimation of this ſentence, Mr James Thomſon, one of the miniſters of Dunfermline, took inſtruments in the clerk's hands.

P. S. *Monday, June* 1. The aſſembly took under conſideration a petition for Mr James Lawſon, ſtudent in divinity, (whom the preceding aſſembly [39. 276.] had appointed the preſbytery to take on trials), complaining of a ſentence of the preſbytery of Auchterarder, confirmed by the ſynod of Perth and Stirling, for rejecting a diſcourſe he had delivered before them as part of his trials for receiving a licence, and remitting him to his ſtudies. Mr Henry Erſkine appeared as counſel for Mr Lawſon; as did Meſſ. Scott, Dunbar, and Wright, for the preſbytery and ſynod. Parties were heard; and the aſſembly, after reaſoning, agreed to read Mr Lawſon's prayer and homily. But this was prevented, by Mr Erſkine's withdrawing the appeal.

An overture of an act concerning chapels of eaſe was given in by the proper committee on Friday, May 29. and it was ordered to lie on the table till Monday; on which day the conſideration of it was delayed till next aſſembly.

The aſſembly was concluded in the uſual manner, and the next aſſembly is appointed to be held, in the ſame place, on Thurſday, May 20. 1779.

In the Caledonian Mercury of May 25. there is an anſwer to the letter of the ſynod of Dumfries, with notes by the writer and by the publiſhers, viz.

SIR, *Ure, May* 19. 1778.

In a late paper of yours [220], I perceive a letter from Mr John Dowe *, Moderator of the Synod of Dumfries. It has in it as much aſperity at leaſt as belongs to that gentleman's very good *private* character:

— nec imbellem feroces
Progenerant aquilæ columbam.

* When Mr M——d ſpeaks of this reſpectable clergyman, he would, no doubt, be *underſtood* to *underſtand* him as a *plural ſingular* or *ſingular plural*, not as a private perſon.

Being hindered from attending laſt meeting of the Synod by ſickneſs, it was not in my power to remonſtrate againſt any of thoſe ideas expreſſed in our Moderator's letter, which may appear unfavourable to me. — I am, therefore, conſtrained to give you this trouble.

By the beſt accounts I can get, the publication which gave umbrage to the Synod deſcended to your Mercury from an Engliſh news-paper †. Where it was firſt printed as an original, I declare I know not. That you had inſerted it too was more than I expected, till a friend, one day, put the Mercury into my hands.

However the Synod or I may have been miſrepreſented by the Engliſh newſpapers, I do think nothing malicious was intended. The buſtle which ever prevails, leſs or more, in a popular aſſembly, neceſſarily occaſions it, that their proceedings and intentions are differently thought of by different perſons; unleſs where things are fixed by a record. The great Duke of Sully, ſpeaking of one of the moſt material events in the life of Henry IV. ſays, — "De tout ce que nous etions dans la chambre du Roi, n'y eut pas deux perſonnes qui puſſent s'accorder ſur le recit de circonſtances plus particulieres de l'action." I doubt, Sir, ſomething like this might often be affirmed, regarding the proceedings of our Synod.

The ſame charity ‡ which leads me to believe that no offence was meant againſt the *honour of the Synod*, inclines me to think, that I am not intentionally injured by them, though the words of the overture I preſented to their laſt October meeting are ſtrangely miſquoted in Mr Dowe's epiſtle.

It is there ſaid, that I moved for an *addreſs* to his Majeſty, "that he ſhould put an immediate termination to the pre-

[† *Mr* MUIRHEAD *muſt forgive us for informing him, that he is entirely miſtaken with regard to the deſcent of the piece alluded to. We received it in manuſcript, and neither before nor ſince our publication of it did we ſee it in an Engliſh paper, or any other paper whatever. It is not our practice to ſteal from others, and then endeavour to conceal the theft.* Mr MUIRHEAD *may be ſatisfied as to this particular, by calling at the publiſher.*]

‡ This charity of Mr M——d's towards a ſet of people repreſenting him as worthy of the gallows, whilſt he lay ſick of a fever, is certainly the charity which thinketh no evil.

ſent ruinous and unnatural war on the other ſide of the Atlantic."

An addreſs *, Sir, is a form of words which one equal uſes to another; and whoever ſpeaks to his ſovereign as he would ſpeak to his equal, or propoſes to do ſo, is at beſt very ignorant of good-breeding. — Again, in all authors, from Tacitus downwards, high treaſon has been *majeſtatem populi minuere*. In a country like ours, the *majeſtatem populi* is the *majeſtas regis*; and whoever ſhould ſay to the King, "Sir, make peace immediately;" or, "make war *immediately*," might be brought to the gibbet †.

The overture I preſented was humble and dutiful. It was wrote at the clerk's table, on a ſlip of paper he gave me. In its primitive form and words it might ſtill be produced upon oath.

How it was ſupported in the committee of bills, I ſimply leave to the recollection of my brethren, with whom I mean no altercation.

As to the paper I read in the Synod, after the overture came before that court by proteſt, this much may be affirmed, I read it diſtinctly and audibly, after having ſpoke what I intended; and, when I withdrew it, being conſcious of no guilt, I betrayed no fear. Some of the moſt reſpectable members of the court aſked the peruſal of it, and did peruſe it. When it was returned to me, one gentleman ſeemed to ſay, it was offenſive; and I propoſed to lodge the paper with the clerk, for my own vindication. This was negatived; ſo I put the writing in my pocket.

I cannot help thinking that Mr Dowe has related this circumſtance *rather can-*

* The moſt inveterate minorities have never propoſed worſe than an *humble* addreſs to his Majeſty.

† In the year 1739, the mob of London wrote only, on the door of St Stephen's chapel, "A free ſea, or war:" they only gave the parliament the alternative of peace or war, but the *how* and the *when* of that war was entirely left to government. Strange, that this rabble, called by an excellent writer, "La plus vile populace de l'univers, comme le peuple Anglois eſt le premier peuple du monde," ſhould know better what treaſon is than the Synod of Dumfries. Mr M—— d knows certainly very little of the Engliſh language, ſince here he omits theſe ornamental and expreſſive words, "*falſe, calumnious, defamatory, offenſive, injurious*," &c. The Synod ſhould add his *ignorance* to his *treaſon*, and depoſe him without a libel.

ciſely, by informing the world, that "I read the draught of the addreſs as *part of my ſpeech*, and thought proper immediately to withdraw it." What merit the Synod had in their addreſs, preſented two years ago, I do not know. I was no party concerned in that addreſs. It was never ſeen, it was never read by me. I hope it was *honeſt, candid*, and *preſcious*. Perhaps this is the beſt that can be ſaid for the addreſſes of thoſe times.

To ſuch an eulogium, however, the Synod are certainly entitled. Mr Dowe aſſures you, that they and their diſciples have been inviolably loyal. He muſt permit me to add, that, in the pariſh of UBB, a *riſing* could not be effected by any clergyman, however fanatical or miſchievous.

As for myſelf, Sir, could I think that the Synod meant to make me an exception from the praiſes of their manifeſto, I ſhould lodge in your printing-office atteſtations from more than one or two of the gentlemen who have uniformly voted with adminiſtration in the queſtions regarding our unhappy conteſt with the provinces, — that I am a dutiful ſubject of the King, and a ſincere well wiſher of my country. I muſt beg leave to ſay, that ſuch vouchers would be tolerably ſuſtained by my conduct: for, though I have never been very clamorous about *vile Americans*,—*unnatural rebellion*,—*unconditional ſubmiſſion*, &c. &c. I may, with ſafety, aver, that many clergymen, accuſtomed to vociferate in theſe terms, never took ſo much trouble in his Majeſty's ſervice during their exiſtence, as I have done in the courſe of theſe laſt three months. Neither have my endeavours been prompted by the remoteſt hopes of *tranſportation*, of *augmentation*, or of the *fine-cure of ſouls*. I wiſh Mr Dowe and his abettors would demonſtrate their loyalty, by ſoliciting the reimburſement of my actual expences out of the kirk-funds, rather than by exhibiting themſelves and me in the prints.

Public welfare forbids me to wiſh for the day when good ſubjects, devoted to quietneſs and obſcurity by inclination, as well as profeſſion, ſhall be forced to diſtinguiſh themſelves from *mercenary ſycophants*: but if that day arrives ſoon, I continue to hope, that of theſe laſt I ſhall effectually diſclaim the character, however common or convenient.

I am, Sir, Your very humble ſervant,

JAMES MUIRHEAD.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

May 5. Dr James Hunter of Monfodd, Efq; phyſician in Edinburgh, to Miſs Jane Hume of Haigsfield, daughter of the late Hon. James Hume of Aitonhall, Efq;

12. At Chelſea, Thomas Dickſon, Efq; to Miſs Baird, daughter of the late Sir William Baird, Bt commander of the Saliſbury

19 At London, Ralph Woodford, Efq; late his Majeſty's envoy extraordinary to the court of Denmark, to Miſs Ruſſen of New-Norfolk ſtreet.

24. At St Bridget's church in Cheſhire, Mr George Harding, aged 107, to Mrs Catharine Woodnorth, aged 83 — The bridegroom ſerved in the army thirty nine years, during the reigns of Q. Anne, Geo I. and part of Geo. II. He is now particularly hearty, in great ſpirits, and retains all his faculties to an aſtoniſhing degree of perfectneſs — This is his fifth wife, and he is Mrs Woodnorth's fourth huſband. His diet has been, for theſe thirty years paſt, chiefly butter-milk boiled with a little flour, and bread and cheeſe.

25 At Edinburgh, Henry Brougham, Eſq; younger of Brougham-hall, to Miſs Eleonora Syme, only daughter of the deceaſed Mr Syme, late miniſter at Alloa.

BIRTHS.

May 4. At Wemyſs caſtle, Lady Eliſabeth Wemyſs, of a ſon

6 At Kinnaird houſe, Mrs Bruce of Kinnaird, of a daughter.

9 At London, the lady of Lord Kinnaird, of a ſon and heir. [39 390]

17. At London, the Viſcounteſs Weymouth, of a daughter.

25. At Bruſſels, the lady of Gen. Lockhart, of Carnwath, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Mr Le Maitre, one of the judges at Bengal.

At Madraſs, Capt. William Douglas, in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India company.

April 22. At her houſe of Hetton, in the county of Durham, Jane Counteſs of Strathmore, widow of Thomas Earl of Strathmore, and grandmother of the preſent Earl. She was eldeſt daughter of James Nicholſon, Eſq; of Weſt Rainton in the county of Durham.

May 1. At Edinburgh, Mr William Henry, writer in Edinburgh.

2. At Edinburgh, in an advanced age, Mr Dugal Gedd, a captain of the city-guard.

3. At Cupar of Angus, in the 68th year of his age, and 37th of his miniſtry, Mr James Spankie, minister of that pariſh.

4 At Aberdeen, William Volum, a maſon, aged 100.

4 At Longford in Middleſex, in the 104th year of his age, Mr Michael Holworthy.

5. At Stepney, near London, Mrs Veſtry, aged 116.

5. At the houſe of Main near Elgin, Miſs Jeany Innes, daughter of the late Sir Harry Innes of Innes, Bt.

6 At London, Mr Archibald Hall, miniſter of a Preſbyterian congregation.

7 In the neighbourhood of Linlithgow, by a fall from his horſe, Mr James Hogg, miniſter of Linlithgow.

8. At York, the Counteſs dowager of Traquair.

9 At Montroſe, Mr Thomas Renny, merchant in that borough.

11. At his ſeat of Hayes, in Kent, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and Viſcount Pitt of Burton Pynſent, lately prime miniſter of this kingdom. He took the helm of ſtate at a very critical and dangerous criſis; and by his great abilities reſcued this nation from the perilous ſituation in which he found it; and carried its reputation to the higheſt pitch of glory. He was created a peer by the above titles in July 1766. He was born Nov. 15. 1708; and, in 1754, he married Lady Heſter, only daughter of Richard Grenville, Eſq; by the late Counteſs Temple, and ſiſter of the preſent Earl Temple, who was created Baroneſs Chatham in December 1761. By this lady, who ſurvives, he has left iſſue, three ſons and two daughters, viz. 1. John, Viſcount Pitt, now Earl of Chatham, born Oct. 9. 1756, (who was at Portſmouth to imbark for Gibraltar, when he received by expreſs the account of his father's death); 2. William, born May 28. 1759; 3. James-Charles, born April 24. 1761; 4. Lady Heſter, born Oct. 18. 1755; 5. Lady Harriot, born April 14. 1758. —— For this illuſtrious perſon's public conduct and character, our readers may turn to the places pointed out by our indexes under the words *Pitt* and *Chatham*, particularly vols 21. 23. 25. 27 and 28.; and to his character and Lord Bute's compared, in a pamphlet, intitled, *Conſiderations on the preſent dangerous criſis*, which is inſerted entire [25. 273 —284]; which will give it more juſtly than any ſtudied eulogium upon him, when the nation is juſtly affected by his death at ſo critical a juncture, and is loading his memory with honours, and his family with wealth —A ſhort account of his private character we give from the Gentleman's Magazine, viz. "With the public character of this nobleman the whole world is acquainted; but his private virtues were known only to the circle of his friends. All the feelings which make domeſtic life agreeable he poſſeſſed in the higheſt degree; humane, benevolent, generous, affectionate, and truly polite. Without effeminacy, his temper was mild, and his ſenſibility exquiſite. The greateſt happineſs his children knew was in his company; his converſation with them was ſportive, manly, witty; his inſtruction was conveyed in a way peculiar to himſelf, and ſo perfectly adapted to their age and capacity, that it never failed of the end: if ever

ver he corrected, it was with ſo much good-nature, and with ſuch appearance of affection and friendſhip, that it conveyed a ſenſe of an obligation more than a reproach."

12. At London, Mrs Mills, a widow lady, aged 102 years.

13. At Edinburgh, John Macculloch, Eſq; of Barholm

14 At Aberdeen, Mr William Farquhar, one of the miniſters of that city

15. At Muſſelburgh, Mr Charles Crawford of Powmill, miniſter of a qualified Epiſcopal meeting-houſe at that place.

17 At London, Robert D'Arcy, Earl of Holderneſſe, Baron D'Arcy, Menil, and Conyer, late Governor to the Prince of Wales and the Biſhop of Oſnaburg, Lord Warden and Admiral of the Cinque-Ports, Governor of Dover caſtle, Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the North Riding of Yorkſhire, Keeper of the Liberty and Foreſt of Richmond, Conſtable of Middleham caſtle, Yorkſhire, a Governor of the Charter-houſe, and one of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council. His Lordſhip was of a very ancient family, and deſcended from D'Arcy the Norman, who held thirty-three lordſhips in Lincolnſhire, by an immediate grant from William the Conqueror. The family was firſt ſummoned to parliament, by writ, in 1293. the 22d of Edward I. The titles of *D'Arcy* and *Conyers* were conferred by patent Aug 10 1641. the 17th of Cha. I. and that of *Holderneſſe*, Dec 3. 1682. the 34th of Cha. II. The late Lord ſucceeded his father Robert Jan. 20. 1721-2; and, in November 1743, married Mary, daughter of the Sieur Doublet, one of the Nobles of Holland; by whom he has left iſſue a daughter, Lucy Amelia D'Arcy, born Oct 13. 1754.

18. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Gordon, daughter of Alexander Gordon, Eſq; of Woodhall, and widow of Mr Heriot, ſupervifor of ſalt duties at Preſtonpans.

19 At York, in the 87th year of his age, Mr Thomas Gent, printer, author of the Antiquities of York, Hull, Rippon, &c. of a compendious hiſtory of England, and a great number of ſmaller tracts in proſe and verſe.

21. At his houſe in the county of Sutherland, Alexander Mackenzie of Ardloch, Eſq;

22. At Warriſton, near Edinburgh, Miſs Mary Manſfield, only daughter of the deceaſed Mr John Manſfield, banker in Edinburgh.

22. At Balmaghie-houſe, William Kirkpatrick, Eſq; of Racherry.

26. At Brockley-court, Somerſetſhire, the Counteſs-dowager of Granard.

26. At Stebbing in Eſſex, one Beauchamp, a farmer, aged 105.

28 At Potzdam, aged 84, George Keith, Earl Mariſchal of Scotland, Governor of Newfchatel, and elder brother of Marſhal Keith, who fell commanding the right wing of the Pruſſian army, at Hock-Kirchen, Oct. 14. 1758. The Earl joined in the rebellion 1715, and his eſtate and honours were forfeited by an act of attainder in 1716. In 1759 he received a pardon; in 1760 an act was paſſed, enabling him to ſue or be ſued, and to inherit any eſtate that ſhould deſcend to him; and in 1761, another act, for reſtoring to him his eſtate, or a part of it. In 1760 he made a viſit to his native country. [21. 96; — 22. 254. 551. 666.; — 23. 105, 6.]

30. At Paris, aged 85 years, the celebrated Mr Arrouet de Voltaire.

In the pariſh of Kineff, Aberdeenſhire, Iſabel Guthrie, aged 105. She had three huſbands, the laſt of whom ſhe ſaw chriſtened in her ſecond huſband's lifetime. She kept a public houſe in that pariſh ever ſince the year 1690.

At Alloa, John Chalmers, aged 105. He occupied a ſmall farm, and kept a public houſe, both which he ſuperintended till a ſhort time before his death.

At Limehouſe in Cheſhire, in the 130th year of his age, John Watſon, keeper of Limepark. In his 102d year he was at a buck-chace of ſix hours continuance, at which was preſent a gentleman whoſe anceſtors the keeper had hunted with for four generations.

At Kendal in Yorkſhire, John Lambart, a labouring man, aged 103. He had lived a ſervant in one family near 70 years.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

May 1. to appoint Francis Buller, Eſq; to be one of the Judges of the court of King's bench, in the room of Sir Richard Aſton, Kt, deceaſed.

— 16. to appoint the Hon. Daines Barrington, to be Second Juſtice of Cheſter, in the room of Francis Buller, Eſq; James Hayes, Eſq; to be Firſt Juſtice for Angleſey, Carnarvon, and Merionethſhire, in the room of the Hon. Daines Barrington; and Thomas Potter, Eſq; to be Second Juſtice of the aforeſaid counties, in the room of James Hayes, Eſq;

— 19. to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain unto the following gentlemen, Captains in his Majeſty's Navy, and to their heirs-male, viz

Samuel Hood, of Catherington in the county of Southampton, Eſq; and

Sir Richard Bickerton, Kt; — and

to confer the honour of Knighthood on Digby Dent, Eſq; alſo a Captain in the Navy.

— 26. to grant unto the Rev. William Courtenay, of Ken, in the county of Devon, Clerk, and William Courtenay the younger, Eſq; ſon of the Rev. Dr Courtenay, one of his Majeſty's chaplains in ordinary, the office of making, writing, and ingroſſing, all writs of ſubpœna iſſuing out of the ſubpœna office in chancery.

War-

War-office, May 9. 1778.

A Highland regiment of foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant: Lt-Col. John Campbell, of late 78th foot.

Majors: Capt. Alexander Campbell, of 62d foot; and Capt. John Campbell, of 71ſt foot.

Captains: Lieut. Donald Campbell, of late 77th foot; Lieut. Archibald Campbell, of 71ſt foot; Lieut. Ludovick Colquhoun, of 71ſt foot; Lieut. Archibald Campbell, of 36th foot; Lieut. John Campbell, of 40th foot; Enſ Alexander Campbell, of 3d foot guards; and Ranald M'Donell, Eſq; late a Captain in 66th foot.

Captain-Lieutenant: Lieut. John Campbell, of 42d foot.

Lieutenants: Lieut. Dugald Campbell, jun. of 71ſt foot; Volunteer John Stuart, of 63d foot; Neil Campbell, Gent.; Robert Macfarlane, Gent.; Lachlan M'Quarie, Gent.; John Cameron, Gent; Archibald Campbell, Gent.; Alexander Macdonell, Gent.; Colin Campbell, Gent.; Colin Campbell, Gent.; Charles Stewart, Gent.; John Campbell, Gent.; Colin Campbell, Gent.; George Dunlop, Gent.; Colin Campbell, Gent.; Duncan Campbell, Gent.; Kenneth Campbell, Gent.; Murdoch M'Lean, Gent.; Claud Hamilton, Gent.; James Cheap, Gent.; and Archibald Maclean, Gent.

Enſigns: Donald Stewart, Gent.; John Campbell, Gent; Duncan Stewart, Gent.; Donald Campbell, Gent; John Campbell, Gent.; William Walker, Gent.; Donald Maclean, Gent.; and Alexander Campbell, Gent.

Chaplain: John M'Kinnon, Clerk.

Adjutant: John Ruſſell, Gent.

Quartermaſter: Neil Campbell, Gent.

Surgeon: Surgeon James Wood.

War office, May 16.

Regiment of Athol Highlanders.

Colonel: Lt-Col. James Murray, of 3d foot-guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel:

Majors: Capt. Hew Dalrymple, of 2d bat. of the Royals; and Capt. Sir Robert Stuart, of 30th foot.

Captains: Lieut. James Graham, of 2d bat. of the Royals; Lieut James Campbell, of 42d foot; Lieut. John Balneaves, of 19th foot; Lieut Lord William Murray, of 42d foot; and Sec. Lieut. Charles Cathcart, of 23d foot.

Captain-Lieutenant: Lieut. James Menzies, of 2d bat. of the Royals.

Lieutenants: Sec. Lieut. Charles Murray, of the marines; Sec. Lieut. John Wood, of the artillery; Enſ. Atholl Douglas, of 48th foot; William Horn, Gent.; Gilbert Ainſlie, Gent.; John Farquharſon, Gent.; Charles Farquharſon, Gent.; Patrick Stewart, Gent; Charles Stewart, Gent.; James Stewart, Gent.; Patrick Campbell, Gent.; William Gilleſpie, Gent.; George Freer, Gent.; Robert Fergusſon, Gent.; William Scott, Gent.; Thomas Steuart, Gent.; Robert Duffe, Gent.; Patrick Campbell, Gent; John Farquharſon, Gent; John Menzies, Gent.; and William Shillinglaw, Gent.

Enſigns: John Mackay, Gent.; Richard Landreth, Gent; William Byers, Gent.; Patrick Mackenzie, Gent.; Charles Robertſon, Gent.; James Robertſon, Gent.; and John Shaw, Gent.

Adjutant: William Byers, Gent.

Quartermaſter: John Mackay, Gent.

Surgeon: Surgeon James Spence.

War-office, May 19.

4th reg of foot: Capt Sir James Murray, from 57th reg. is appointed to be Major, vice Neſbitt Balfour.

7th reg of foot: Capt. Lawrence Parſons, from 10th foot, to be Major, vice Joſeph Stopford

10th reg. of foot: Lieut. Thomas Lloyd, from 7th foot, to be Captain, vice Lawrence Parſons; and Lieut. Richard Baſſet to be Captain, vice Julius Stirk

15th reg. of foot: Maj. Joſeph Stopford, from 7th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Maxwell.

22d reg. of foot: James Whiteman, Hoſpital Mate, to be Surgeon, vice Benjamin Mace.

23d reg. of foot: Maj. Neſbitt Balfour, from 4th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Benjamin Bernard; and Lieut. Thomas Peters, from 64th reg. to be Captain, vice Edward Evans.

43d reg. of foot: Lieut. William Todd to be Captain, vice Robert Mackenzie.

44th reg. of foot: Lieut. Richard St George Manſergh St George, from 52d reg. to be Captain, vice James Field; and Lieut. William Haſſard to be Captain, vice Alexander Graydon.

54th reg of foot: Capt.-Lieut. William Bunbury to be Captain, vice Archibald Macarthur; and Lieut. Rowley Hill to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Bunbury.

57th reg of foot: Lieut. Mathew Anketel, from 17th foot, to be Captain, vice Sir James Murray.

64th reg. of foot: Lieut. William Snowe to be Captain, vice Ephraim Stannus.

Staff: Surgeon Benjamin Mace, of 22d reg. to be Apothecary to the General Hoſpital, North America.

War-office, May 23.

3d reg. of dragoons: Capt. Thomas Clarke to be Major, vice Huntingdon Tilden; and

Lieut.

Lieut. Henry Rooke to be Captain, vice Thomas Clarke.

1ſt troop of foot guards: Col. William Thornton to be 2d Major, vice William Tryon; Col Thomas Howard to be 3d Major, vice William Thornton: Lt Col. Thomas Gordon to be Captain of a Company, vice Thomas Howard; Lt Col John Swinnerton Dyer, of the Coldſtream, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Gordon; and Capt Edmond Stevens, of the Coldſtream, to be Captain of a Company, vice Thomas Edmondes

Coldſtream reg of foot-guards: Capt. George Vic Chewton, of 3d reg. of foot-guards, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Swinnerton Dyer.

3d reg of foot-guards: Lt-Col Daniel Danvers Rich to be Captain of a Company, vice James Murray; and Capt. Robert Keith, of 1ſt reg of foot guards, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Daniel Danvers Rich.

16th reg. of foot: Maj Gen. James Robertſon to be Colonel, vice James Gilborne.

51ſt reg. of foot: Lieut William Boothby to be Captain, vice James Hoggan

52d reg. of foot: Lt-Gen. Cyrus Trapaud to be Colonel, vice Sir John Clavering.

Royal American reg. of foot, 1ſt bat.: Maj Stephen Kemble to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Gabriel Chriſtie; Capt. Frederick Spiesmacher to be Major, vice Stephen Kemble; Capt.-Lieut. Jeffery Amherſt to be Captain, vice Frederick Spiesmacher; and Lieut. James Bain to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Jeffery Amherſt.

—— 2d bat: Col. Gabriel Chriſtie, of 1ſt bat. to be Colonel Commandant, vice James Robertſon.

61ſt reg. of foot: Maj-Gen. Staates Long Morris to be Colonel, vice John Barlow.

69th reg. of foot: Henry Portſmouth, Surgeon's Mate of 2d foot, to be Surgeon, vice Samuel Billingſley.

70th reg. of foot: Maj-Gen. William Tryon to be Colonel, vice Cyrus Trapaud.

Maj. William Blakeney, of 23d reg. to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Maj.-Gen. William Tryon to be Major-General in America. Commiſſion dated Jan. 1. 1776.

Prices of grain at Haddington, June 19. 1778.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	20s. 6d.	20s. 0d.	19s. 0d.
Bear,	14s. 0d.	13s 6d	12s. 2d.
Oats,	12s. 6d.	11s. 8d	10s. 9d.
Peaſe,	11s. 6d	10s. 8d.	9s. 6d.

Edinburgh, June 23. Oat-meal, 10 d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 7 d. Peaſe-meal, 7 d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in May 1778.

Males 28 } 64. Increaſed 11.
Females 36 }

Age.	N°	Diseases.	N°
Under 2	16	Aged ——	9
Between 2 & 5	5	Childbed ——	1
5 & 10	4	Chincough ——	2
10 & 20	4	Conſumption ——	20
20 & 30	3	Cramp ——	1
30 & 40	5	Fever ——	13
40 & 50	7	Gravel ——	1
50 & 60	8	Meaſles ——	3
60 & 70	5	Smallpox ——	4
70 & 80	4	Stillborn ——	3
80 & 90	2	Suddenly ——	1
90 & 100	1	Teething ——	6

PRICES of STOCKS.

	May 15. 1778.	May 28. 1778.
	Bank Stock, 109 1 4th	—
	India ditto, —	—
	South-Sea ditto, —	—
	Ditto Old Ann. 60 5 8ths	—
	Ditto New Ann —	—
	3 per cent. Bank red 60 7 8ths, a 61 1 8th	—
	3 per cent. Conſ. 61 7 8ths, a 1 4th	61 7 8ths, a 3 4ths
	Ditto 1726, —	—
	Ditto 1751, —	—
	India Ann —	—
	3 and a half per cent 1758, 61 3 4ths, a 7 8ths	—
	4 per cent Conſ. 1762, 62 1 8th, a 1 4th	—
	4 per cent 1777, 78 3 4th	—
	India bonds, 8 s a 10 s. diſc.	4 s. a 5 s. diſc.
	Navy and Vict Bills, —	7 7 8ths diſc.
	Long Annuities, 18 3 8ths, a 1 half	—
	Short ditto, 1778, —	—
	Scrip, 62 1 8th	62 3 8ths
	Omnium, —	—
	Annuities 1778, 13	13 years purchaſe
	Lot. tickets, 23 l. 11 s. 6 d.	24 l. 1 s. a 6 d.